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# JORDAN TIMES

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24 PAGES

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1, Number 182 AMMAN, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1976 — JAMADI AL THANI 3, 1396 Price: 50 Fils

## King Hussein launches five-year plan aid international cooperation offers

(JT). — His Majesty King Hussein formally launched Jordan's 1976-1980 economic and social development plan when he addressed a session here of the Development Conference.

Prince Hassan, chairman of the conference, also addressed an assembly of several foreign and Arab delegations and Arab delegates. The series of speeches indicated that the king came to take a look at the development plan they've seen.

King Hussein reviewed Jordan's commitment to "a better life for its citizens, and to fruitful cooperation between the public and private sectors."



King Hussein enters the conference chamber Monday morning, with Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Rifai behind him. (JNA photos).

general national policy. He stressed the plan's consideration of the large role women can play in economic activity.

Dr. Mohammad Al Imadi, Syrian Minister of Economy explained Jordanian-Syrian economic cooperation, and said this ten-year cooperation has resulted in the establishment of four joint companies of JD45m capital, as one example.

Mr. Prentice, British Minister for Overseas Development, announced his government's participation to the tune of £12-14m during the plan years.

Dr. Abdul Latif Hamad head of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, concentrated on the necessity of paying the utmost attention to vocational training, due to the skilled labour drain Jordan suffers in this vital area.

Dr. M.S. Attar representative of U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, spoke for the participants in the conference and stressed the world-wide appreciation of Jordan's tradition of holding such international conferences to discuss and review its development plans.

In the afternoon, the conference held its second session, presided over by Crown Prince Hassan.

Dr. Abdul Aal Al Sakban, Secretary General of the Arab Economic Unity Council, addressed the conference about the Council's objectives, stating that Jordan's plans meet these objectives and that the five-year plan could be considered the clearest and most diversified plan among other Arab economic plans.

The International Monetary Fund representative stated the IMF's readiness to give every possible assistance to Jordan.

Mr. Abdul Majed Majeed, Iranian Minister of State, emphasized his government's willingness to support Iranian-Jordanian economic relations.

Mr. Okuma, Director of the Japanese Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, stressed the hope of increasing trade exchanges with Jordan.

Dr. Abdul Razzaq Al Hashemi, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Iraqi Minerals Corporation, said Iraq will extend every possible support to the Jordanian plan.

(Continued on page 6)

speakers went to the king the first day of the conference, and the king's speeches pointed to the five-year willingness by international parties to cooperate in implementing it.

He said: "The attainment of a better life for the people has been one of the tenets of our calling for today."

By accession to my country a quarter of a century ago, this calling has been an impelling concern. Its elements... the regaining of freedom and the achievement of Arab unity... have been with my struggle with a succession of Arab leaders, to bring to a position with regard to Israel account-regard to develop the Israeli leadership regard for the long-term of its own people, or fair nor just for us to persist in enablership to play with the immediate and interests of the other Middle East and the entire world.

Developing country, Jordan is able to achieve economic success because of its citizen's enlightenment and keen sense of responsibility, aided by his Arab and his many friends and partners abroad. And development through the hallmark of serious traffic with its brethren, partnership and sense and most importantly — will govern Jordan's progress its efforts, yours, in the days

with development is not unique, but it certainly has particular characteristics which distinguish it from others. For its achievements in the various fields of development assume greater proportions if gauged against the resources available at the time, or if measured in the light of the difficulties and challenges along its entire path. On the surface, our Jordanian experience may seem to be different from those of neighbouring Arab countries. In their aims and aspirations, however, these experiences are essentially concurrent and complementary, particularly with regard to the goal of achieving social justice and equality of opportunity in every Arab society.

"We hope that your sympathetic understanding of our aspirations as well as of the difficulties that be in our way will contribute to your positive participation in making possible the projected developments in Jordan and the entire region. After all, they are developments involving the human being, who is the ultimate focal point of all our endeavours."

Dr. Hanna Odell, President of the National Planning Council, said that Jordan's interest in economic and social development falls within the basic trend of its



Crown Prince Hassan, chairman of the development conference, is flanked by National Planning Council President Hanna Odell (to his right) and U.N. representative Dr. M.S. Attar.

## Syria ready for conciliation talks with Iraq, Egypt

DAMASCUS, May 31 (R). — Syrian Information Minister Ahmed Iskander said today Syria was ready to discuss any plans that would help settle its differences with Iraq and Egypt.

Syria was eager to restore Arab solidarity and "stop deterioration of the Arab homeland," he told a press conference.

The minister's remarks were made as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait continued efforts to bring Egyptian and Syrian heads of government to the conference table in Riyadh, capital of Saudi Arabia.

A meeting between Syrian and Egyptian leaders had been arranged for earlier this month but was called off at the last moment.

"Differences with our Egyptian brethren resulted from the (Egyptian-Israeli disengagement) agreement in Sinai which succeeded in one thing only: that is tearing (Continued on page 6)

## Ford plans summit to follow up on Rambouillet meet

WASHINGTON, May 31 (R). — President Ford is planning an economic summit meeting this summer, the White House announced today.

Deputy presidential press secretary John Carlson told reporters that Mr. Ford was exploring the chances of a meeting grouping the six nations that attended the last economic summit meeting in November at Rambouillet, near Paris. Canada is also invited.

Mr. Carlson said the White House would announce the place and date of the meeting after the details had been worked out among the seven governments.

"We are planning a continuation of the Rambouillet summit but are still in exploratory conversations with the governments involved in Rambouillet, plus Canada," he said.

The Rambouillet summit conference on world economic affairs was attended by leaders from France, West Germany, Britain, Japan, Italy and the United States.

First reports on the proposed meeting had said it would be held before the Republican national convention in Kansas City in August, where President Ford will be fighting rival Ronald Reagan for the party's presidential nomination.

Speculation that a meeting would take place was sparked by a story in this week's Newsweek magazine which quoted White House aides as denying the talks would be held to help President Ford's political prospects.

## Spain-Israel ties expected shortly

TEL AVIV, May 31 (AFP). — Israel and Spain are expected to announce the establishment of diplomatic relations in the near future, according to the daily Yedioth Aharonoth today, citing "American and European personalities" who recently visited Spain.

Citing the same sources the paper said it was no coincidence that Queen Sophia visited Madrid's biggest synagogue on Saturday and added that the wide coverage given to the visit by the Spanish press indicated Spain's desire for a rapprochement not only with the Jewish people but with the state of Israel.

## Intensified fighting in Lebanon dims peace hopes once again

BEIRUT, May 31, (Agencies) — Two hundred people died in Beirut and its suburbs in one of the civil war's bloodiest weekends of fighting, which slackened only at dawn today.

Informed sources said about 30 people died, 120 were wounded in sniping and shelling between midnight and daybreak alone.

After the clashes which shattered the latest truce, both undeclared and unobserved, the leftist-controlled Beirut Radio quoted military observers as saying the rightists had used surface-to-air missiles.

This followed a report in the independent daily Al Nahar that both sides had been firing Soviet-made Grad and French SS-11 type missiles.

Heavy shelling also hit Sioufi and Jdeideh, heavily Christian sectors of Beirut.

The Sabra, Chatila and Bourg AlBrajneh Palestinian camps south of the capital were shelled too.

Beirut International Airport, in the face of continued shelling, announced it would no longer function between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.

Wafa news agency said that for the first time since the civil war began Palestinian camps were being shelled with mortars, artillery and rockets, including 160-mm mortars which had only recently been introduced into the fighting.

Refugees from the shelling of the densely-populated Sabra district of Beirut, inhabited by Palestinians and poor Lebanese, took shelter in schools in Sidon. There was also tension in the port of Tyre, when armed men appeared in the streets after three people, each from a different political faction, were injured in a squabble over parking a car.

The head of the Saiga commando organisation said in an interview published here today that the Lebanese crisis could only be resolved with help from Syria.

The pro-Syrian daily Al Sharq quoted Mr. Zuheir Mobeen as saying Syria was committed to pursuing its initiative in Lebanon, and was completely serious about establishing a front with Libya, Iraq and Algeria.

In another development, the spectre of partition was raised again today in Lebanon, this time by Raymond Edde.

Mr. Edde said from his hospital bed that the partition plot would hand the country's Christian Population a 1,000 square km enclave to be known as "little Lebanon."

President-elect Elias Sarkis meanwhile was preparing for a new round of talks with the country's rival factions following the weekend fighting.

Beirut Radio said he was due to meet Mr. Junblatt in the next few days. He will also have talks with the leading figures of the right, including President Suleiman Frangieh, Camille Chamoun and Pierre Gemayel, the radio reported.

Observers said his first aim would be to try to win an agreement from the warring groups to reduce the level of fighting in order to give his political consultations some chance of success.



FRIENDLY VISITOR — Iraqi President Ahmad Hassan Bakr (left) receives a gift of a rare copy of the Holy Quran from Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin during their meeting in Baghdad Sunday. The Soviet leader, who is on an official visit to Iraq, held talks with Iraqi leaders on means of improving bilateral relations and the situation in the Middle East, on which a joint communique will be issued Tuesday before Kosygin departs for Damascus. (AP wirephoto).

## Arafat ends talks in Libya, Tunisia

TUNIS May 31 (Agencies) — The Chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), Yasser Arafat, left here today after talks with President Habib Bourguiba and the Tunisian government, stressing the PLO's opposition to foreign intervention in Lebanon.

He said the PLO backed "any initiative likely to end the painful events in Lebanon," which he blamed on "an isolationist Zionist force."

But he said the PLO opposed any foreign intervention, whether political or military.

Mr. Arafat arrived in Tunis last night and had talks with Mr. Bourguiba and Tunisian Premier Hedi Nonira.

Before leaving Tripoli, Sunday night Mr. Arafat told the Libyan news agency Arna that his talks with President Muammar Qadhafi and other Libyan leaders on Arab and national issues had been conducted in an atmosphere of complete understanding.

## Tito to visit Turkey in June

BELGRADE, May 31 (R). — Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito will pay an official visit to Turkey shortly, it was announced today. Reliable sources said the visit will be from June 8 to 10.

President Tito visited Greece early in May and is understood to wish to help Turkey and Greece resolve their disputes over Cyprus and the Aegean Sea.

## Cairo asks Arab League make PLO full member

CAIRO, May 31 (R). — Egypt, in a major step to consolidate relations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), has asked the Arab League to admit the PLO as a full member of the organisation. At present the PLO is an associate member of the 20-member league.

Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi, in a message to League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad released here today, asked that the PLO

should become a full member representing Palestine with equal rights and obligations to other members.

The move is described by political observers as setting the seal on close coordination between Egypt and the PLO following differences over handling the Middle East conflict.

Nine months ago, the PLO denounced Cairo's Sinai disengagement agreement with Israel as a betrayal to the Arab cause.

Recently, Egypt and leaders of the PLO carried out intensive consultations on the Middle East situation, including the war in Lebanon.

While the Cairo-PLO detente has flourished, Egyptian-Syrian relations have cooled due to disputes over handling the Arab-Israeli conflict and Cairo's criticism of Syrian intervention in Lebanon.

Mr. Fahmi told Mr. Riad that accepting the PLO as a full-fledged member of the Arab League would conform with resolutions of the Arab summit conference which recognised the PLO as the sole

legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

He said the PLO has now acquired international recognition and support and enjoys "legal and political status at the United Nations with all its agencies, particularly the Security Council."

Mr. Fahmi told Mr. Riad that, with Arab summit conferences' decisions recognising the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and with the Arab commitment to back it in regional and international arenas, "it has become imperative the Arab League should reconsider the question of Palestinian League representation which is incompatible with Arab obligations towards the PLO."

The Egyptian Foreign Minister asked that the Arab League council in its next session should approve Cairo's request.

Observers also believe Cairo's step could be a message to the PLO to avoid rejection fronts which accused Egypt of moving to the Arab summit conference which recognised the PLO as the sole

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## Total development

It is a dramatic event to welcome such a large number of distinguished guests from throughout the world as are in Amman this week to take part in the Jordan Development Conference. But we feel it would be a tragedy of omission to view this gathering simply or purely as a reflection of Jordan's economic goals for the next five years.

To talk of "development" is to play with a loaded word that sums up a concept of crucial importance. The word "development" has a ring to it that is at once urgent and magical, but it covers a process whose full significance is only grasped within the cultural and geographical framework of the person who utters the word. For Jordan—a developing country that can be conveniently taken as an archetype of all developing countries—the imperatives of development encompass the range of goods and services that will, first and foremost, free country's population from the incessant struggle to be adequately fed, clothed, sheltered, educated, and medically cared for. For the consumer societies of the industrialised nations, these are the cares of history. For the developing nations, these are matters of life and death, and, increasingly, the specific goals of one's national purpose.

To view a five-year development plan such as Jordan is showing the world this week is to look into the fundamental deficiencies and needs of a nation—and also at its ambitions and priorities. It is for this reason that we say the word "development" can only be appreciated from the perspective of one's culture and geography. Too often in the past few years, the eyes of the industrial world have focussed on the "development plans" of Third World nations through the spectacles of investment opportunities and profitable business ventures. Thus, whether one looks at Jordan's \$ 2.3 billion five-year plan or Saudi Arabia's \$ 142 billion five-year plan, one sees either business opportunities or human imperatives. We tend to focus on the latter—the imperatives of a dignified, honest life for every man and woman in this or any other country.

In this respect, the great story throughout the world today is the drive for development. We are frankly insulted when we see the Middle East region as a whole regularly and often solely referred to in the international arena as a region of tremendous oil wealth or business opportunities. Nations that are rich do not need five-year plans. It is only nations that are aspiring to a minimal level of social justice and economic viability that must package their needs in the more palatable guise of five-year plans. One must look at Jordan's or any nation's five-year plan from the perspective of the nation itself, and it is then that broad investment goals and production targets take on the human ring that must make the biggest and most lasting noise in any discussion of a nation's development ambitions.

Within this context, the development targets of a nation will also loom as only half a human being's goals and rights. The second half is a measure of justice and honour in relations among people and states. Thus we believe it is essentially false development if a nation has impressive power generating units and commodity export programmes while its people's schools, hospitals and housing programmes are at the mercy of budgetary fluctuations largely beyond its own control. Similarly, it is almost fatuous to talk of development simply as a concept to be measured by the number of streetlights or shopping centres that dot the landscape.

When one talks of development in Jordan and the Arab World, one has to measure the success of economic progress against the ubiquitous yardstick of political and social justice. This will always come up short if great strides in economic goals are not matched by equally major strides forward in tackling the single most debilitating factor in the Middle East region—the injustice of Zionist colonialism in Palestine.

We bring up this point because we feel it should not be overlooked by the guests who are here to share with Jordan the pride that is imbedded in the five-year development plan document. While there is tremendous movement in the economic field throughout the Middle East, there has been no lessening in the colossal confrontation with the forces of Zionism in Palestine.

It is relevant this week to remember that human beings do not live by streetlights alone, and that economic progress ultimately means little to people who are not free to determine the kinds and numbers of streetlights they would like to set up in their own country. This is the second half of the development thrust that we are concerned about—the development of human justice.

When this is achieved, everything else will look easy.

## Green light given for 10 new industries

AMMAN. — The Ministry of Industry and Commerce Sunday approved the establishment of 10 new industries in the Kingdom with a total capital of over JD500,000.

The new industries will employ around 200 workers and will produce marble, bricks, fodder, floor, tiles, wooden frames and metallic zippers.

The decision was taken by a committee chaired by the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Rajai Muasher.

## Jordan to attend Euro-Arab business seminar

AMMAN. — Jordan was invited Sunday to participate in the first Euro-Arab businessmen's seminar to be held in Montreux, Switzerland during 25-27 October.

The Ministry of Industry and Commerce, which received the invitation informed the Amman Chambers of Industry and Commerce of the event so as to bring it to the attention of Jordanian local businessmen.

The seminar is expected to be the starting point of cooperation between Arab and European businessmen, and will encourage the exchange of experiences and view point on setting up joint industrial ventures.



A general view of delegates and observers during the opening session of the development conference here Monday. (JNA photo).

## NATIONAL BRIEFS

● AMMAN. — The Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhoumi Sunday received the Bulgarian ambassador to Jordan and the Bulgarian charge d'affaires. They conveyed an invitation from the president of the Bulgarian national assembly for Mr. Talhoumi to head a Jordanian parliamentary delegation on a visit to Bulgaria.

● AMMAN. — The Municipality of Yabia in the Irbid governorate for the construction of the village school, and a JD 10,000 loan to the municipality of Kathrahe in the Kerak governorate for the same purpose.

● AMMAN. — The Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhoumi Monday received the Syrian ambassador to Jordan Abdul Karim Sabbagh.

● AMMAN. — The University of Jordan will participate in the international medical conference to be held in San Francisco on June 20.

The three day conference will be attended by representatives from a number of scientific and medical institutions throughout the world.

Dr. Kamal Ajlouni will represent the university at the conference.

## Tourism director briefs newsmen on Tangiers

AMMAN. — The Director General of Tourism Ghaleb Abu Jaber returned home Sunday after representing Jordan at the 15 General Assembly of the Arab Tourism Federation in Tangiers.

Mr. Abu Jaber said on his return that the conference had entrusted the Federation's secretariat general to contact all pertinent Arab and international authorities to protest Israel's attempts to re-open Jerusalem civil airport.

The conference also endorsed the stand of Mexico and Brazil which called for the recognition of Zionism as a form of racism.

The assembly called on information tourism officials to encourage their countries to conclude air agreements with countries in the region.

The conferees also entrusted the Federation's secretariat general to prepare a comprehensive study on youth tourism and present it for discussion at the third meetings of the Arab ministers of tourism due to be held in Baghdad at the end of the year.

Other resolutions included the resumption of contacts with the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for technical assistance.

The meetings were attended by Arab tourism officials and representatives of the Arab League Secretariat General.

## Chamber of Industry director returns from Malaysia

AMMAN. — Mr. Ali rector of the Amman Industry, returned to Amman after attending a seminar in Kuala Lumpur developing trade exchange with Malaysia and the two Asiatic Arab countries.

Mr. Dajani was selected by three participants of Arab countries concerned with discussions on current activities and prospects of expansions. The seminar was sponsored by the Malaysian Productivity Council, National Trade Center, Nations Conference on Development — UNCTAD. Mr. Dajani's six-man commercial mission led by the chairman of the National Productivity Council, Kuala Lumpur will visit four days, from 19 to 23 June.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordan's development conference, which His Majesty King Hussein opened here Monday, drew laudatory comments in the Jordanian press Sunday.

Al Rai says the five-day development plan conference would have begun its work with a big national demonstration in which Jordan reaffirms its commitments to integrated, scientific planning for the future — telling our Arab brothers and our friends the world over of the aspirations of this small country, with its limited resources, to find for its people an appropriate position in the world community.

Al Rai goes on to say that the debate on the plan aims at putting the plan in its final form before our brothers and friends, so that they may be acquainted with it on the spot. The plan concentrates on the mineral industries such as phosphate, copper, potash and chemicals, with parallel concentration on human power in socio-economic field of development.

Al Dustour says the vast gathering in Amman of representatives from some 40 Arab and friendly countries and scores of well-known world economic figures is indicative of the fact that confidence in, and support of, investment in Jordan has reached a high degree, which puts Jordan level with the most trustworthy countries of the world. This, the paper says, is due to Jordan's international reputation, the trust in Jordan's meeting its international obligations, and the proven economic feasibility of its plans and projects.

Al Shaab says that, with the opening of the second development conference, Jordan has entered a new era of development and reconstruction — the motto of its march forward throughout the years.

The paper points out that Jordan had greatly benefited from its past experience of the successful three-year development plan, which gave the nation impetus to launch the five-year plan with more confidence in itself and in the future.

Two mainstays of the plan were

single out by the newspaper: First, the participation of Jordanian women in augmenting economic and productive capabilities; and second, the geographical distribution of the plan, covering all parts of the Kingdom and allowing all classes of the population to earn and benefit from it.

Al Baath of Damascus scoffed at reports that the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Mr. Yasser Arafat, had been denied entry into Syria on the 25th of May. The paper accuses what it calls "those suspicious instigators" who invented the lie that when Arafat reached the Syrian border from Lebanon he was told he cannot enter Syrian territory except with pre-arranged permission. Arafat then returned to Beirut, the reports said.

The report, carried by the Egyptian Middle East News Agency, was described by Al Baath as without foundation, and was meant to embarrass the Syrian authorities and create tension between Syria and the Palestinian fighters.

Meanwhile, the other Syrian daily, Al Thawra, discounts the fact that Egypt has changed its position since it signed the Sinai agreement with Israel last autumn. Therefore, and as a matter of principle, Syria still regards the accord as humiliating to Egypt. Al Thawra charges that "certain Arab quarters have recently been acting as apologists for Egypt, in contradiction to their previous stands." The paper reiterates the Obnoxious results it says were brought about by the agreement, including Egypt's withdrawal from the battle with Israel, allowing American presence on Arab soil and contracting the hostility of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

In its editorial Monday, Al Baath hit hard at Mr. Kamal Jumblatt, the "King of the Left in Lebanon" as it calls him. Jumblatt was reported by the newspaper to have declared in front of his supporters and in the presence of the Libyan Prime Minister in Beirut recently that "We don't care a bit about the security of Syria. We will give Southern Lebanon to the (Palestinian) resistance to set-up their own state over it... We demand

withdrawal of the Syrian army from Lebanon, because it is an army of occupation... (sic)." Jumblatt was further quoted by Al Baath as saying that because of Lebanon's "special" position he (Jumblatt) will guarantee that neither Israel nor the United States would interfere if he took the reins into his own hands in Lebanon...

Al Baath describes Jumblatt's statements as a call to "separatism." "It is another illogical fallacy into which the King of the Left has fallen. What Jumblatt was actually calling for — and we won't let it pass — is the "substitute home" advocated by the United States before the events of 1970 which deepened the regional rift between the Jordanians and the Palestinians, the paper castigated.

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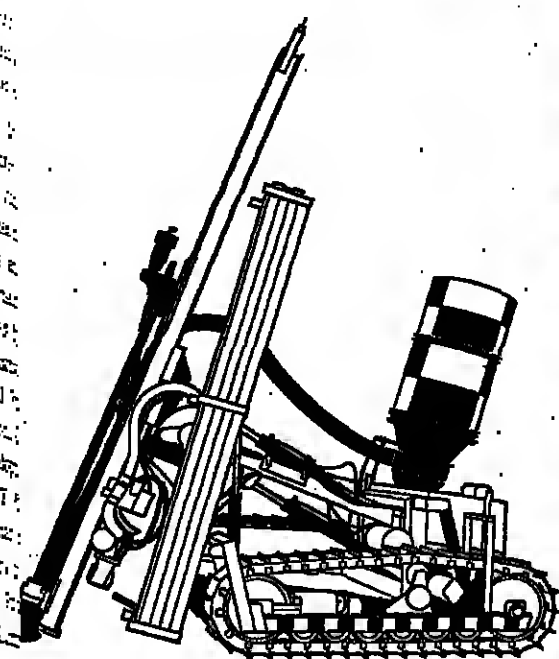


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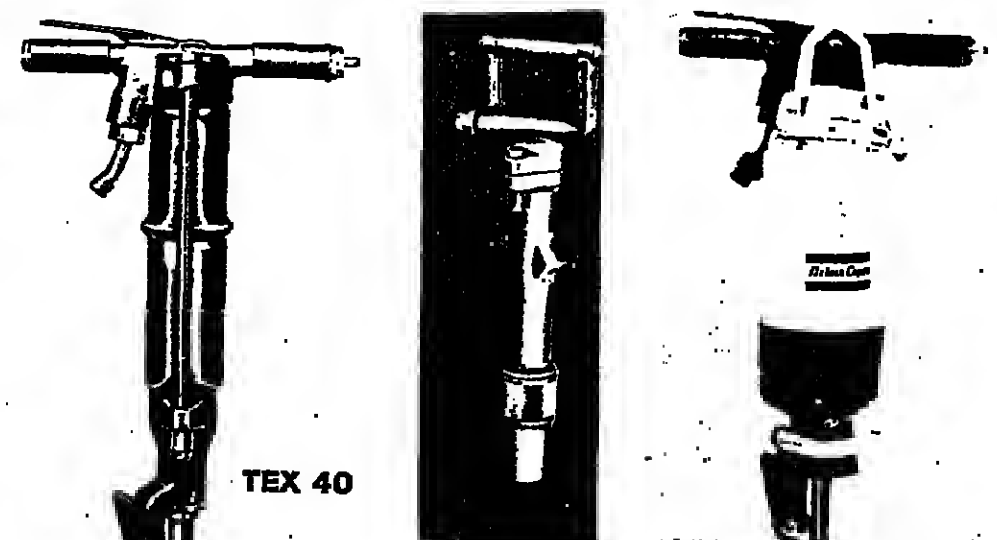
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TEX 20	20	44	1.25	44	1450	830	25	44	1.7
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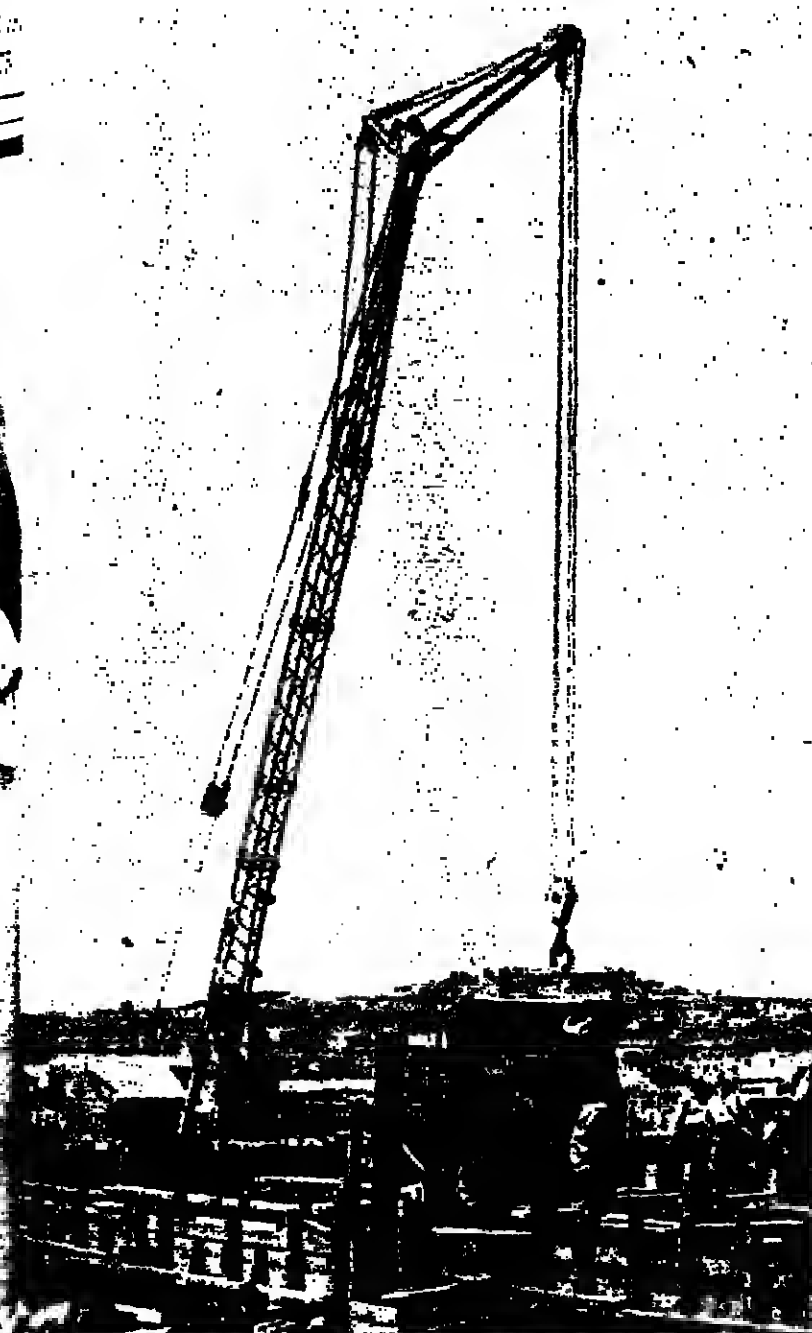
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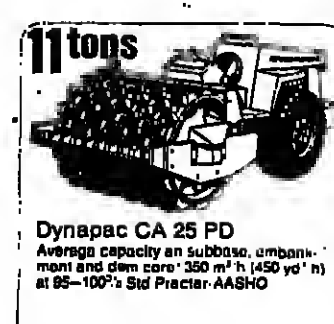
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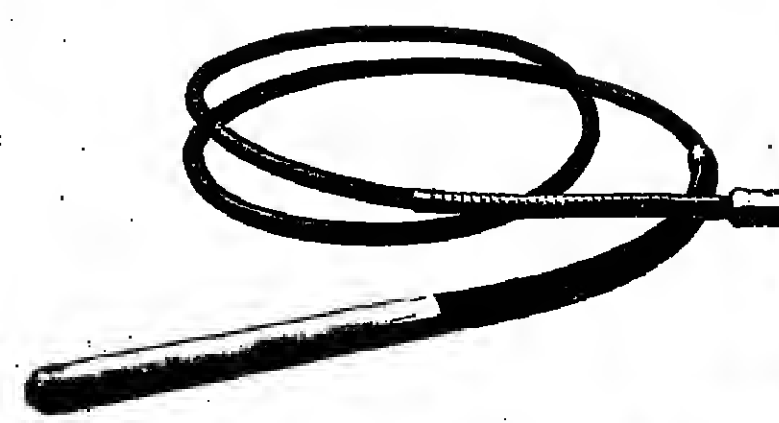
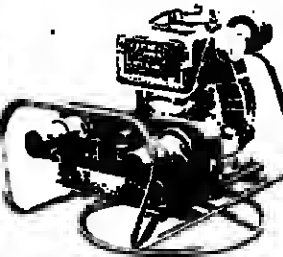
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Works' Site : ZARQA

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**VICE CHAIRMAN**

MOHAMMAD ALI BUDAIR

**GENERAL MANAGER**

SA'AD TELL

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  - Initial number of subscribed shares, 800,000 at JD 5 each
  - Present number of shares, 6,400,000 subscribed by approximately 30,000 shareholders

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**PRODUCTS:** Lpg, Gasoline, Kerosene, Avtage, Avtor, Diesel, Asphalt, Emulsified Asphalt, Fuel Oil, White Spirit and L.P.G. Cylinders.

**PRODUCTION CAPACITY:** About 3,000 tons per Day

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- No of L.P.G. Distributors (Agents): 234

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## De Carvalho concludes triumphant north Portugal whistle-stop campaign

LISBON, May 30. (P) — Major Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, folk hero of radical leftwingers, returned to Lisbon today after a triumphant train journey to northern Portugal which marked the opening of his presidential election campaign.

An enthusiastic crowd of 10,000 surged round the special train, packed with 2,000 supporters, as it drew into Oporto last night. During the whistle-stop trip north, the train's engine front was painted with the name "Orelha" and showered with flowers.

The 55-year-old major is backed by radical leftwing groups which seek a "popular power" regime of soldiers and workers' councils instead of parliamentary democracy.

But he has little chance of winning the poll on June 27. Clear favourite in the race of 20 is the army chief of staff, the four-star General Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

General Eanes, 61, is backed by the strongest parties, the Socialists, the centrist Popular Democrats (ppd) and the conservative Centre Democrats (cd).

In an interview published today in the Oporto newspaper Jornal de Noticias, General Eanes said he was confident Major Carvalho stood no chance of winning the election next month. But if Major Carvalho did win, General Eanes said, he would leave Portugal.

At a rally in Oporto, major Car-

valho told the crowd of 15,000 he was leading the fight against "external imperialism," and he criticised West Germany and the United States for supporting the idea that only a Socialist Party government was possible in Portugal.

"This interference is the clear

## Bhutto very "satisfied" with China visit

PEKING, May 30, (AFP) — Pakistan's Prime Minister, Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, left Peking this afternoon at the end of a five-day official visit with which he said he was "satisfied".

At a press conference held shortly before his departure, Mr. Bhutto declared that the word "satisfied" was an "understatement."

He also said he felt the recent improvement in Sino-Indian relations was a "good thing." Any influence China might have over India would be "salutary," he affirmed.

Mr. Bhutto, who had a total of 10 hours of talks here with Chinese leaders, emphasised that "Pakistan-China relations will contribute to the further stabilisation of the general situation in the region."

Replying to a question, he said the subject of Sino-Pakistani "joint defence" had not been raised during his visit.

The Pakistan prime minister's China visit concluded with the signing of an agreement on scientific co-operation and a protocol to an agreement for economic and technical co-operation. No official details on the accords were given.

Like his last visit to China in May 1974, Mr. Bhutto's stay this year gave rise to a diplomatic incident. Indian Charge d'Affaires L. L. Mehrotra walked out of a banquet given by Mr. Bhutto last

attitude of the imperialist states against the small and poor country of Portugal," he said.

The Socialists won the largest portion of the vote, 35 per cent, in parliamentary elections on April 25, and have said they will form a minority government after a president is elected.

night when the Pakistani leader reaffirmed the right of the people of Jammu and Kashmir to self-determination. Mr. Bhutto also said the problem of the two states should be resolved in conformity with United Nations decisions.

Mr. Mehrotra's protest gesture came only days after the normalisation of diplomatic relations between India and Pakistan.

Mr. Bhutto declared in his speech last night that the improvement of Indo-Pakistani relations could reach the stage of "peaceful coexistence" only when the question of Jammu and Kashmir had been settled.

Commenting on the recent establishment of diplomatic relations between India and China, Mr. Bhutto said his government considered the move a "good thing".

He stated: "At no stage has Pakistan taken the position that Pakistan's relations with China are preconditioned on the assumption that China must have bad relations with India."

"On the contrary, we feel that China's influence on India, when that influence becomes important and effective, cannot be against our interests."

The Pakistani leader had four meetings with Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng and he also had a 20-minute meeting on Thursday evening with Chairman Mao.

Mr. Bhutto said he had found Chairman Mao "in very good shape" but he had a "bad cold."



PARIS BLAST — Police and firemen in front of the downtown Paris branch of the Banque Rothschild view the heavy damage that resulted from an explosion there Monday. The blast was claimed to be the work of the "International Revolutionary Front." (AP wirephoto).

## French Jews hold support-Israel rally

PARIS, May 30, (R) — Tens of thousands of Israel supporters streamed into a fairground here today for a noisy rally which organisers said drew well over 100,000 people and was the biggest of its kind ever held in Europe.

The 12-hour event, in which pop music mixed with political debates, was organised by leaders of France's 600,000-strong Jewish community.

The French Jewish community is the world's fourth largest after those of the United States, Israel and the Soviet Union.

The aim of the rally was to drum up new support for Israel.

The main political event was a debate on Franco-Israeli relations between leading personalities representing major French political parties.

The crowd hooted, jeered and stamped its feet when Paris City Council President Jacques Dominati tried to explain the government's Middle East stand.

Mr. Dominati is both a staunch Israel supporter and a major vote-getter for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Also participating in the debate

was former Premier Pierre Mendès-France.

Members of the FEJ — the French version of the Jewish Defence League — waited discreetly in the background with staves and motorcycle helmets under their arms.

Rika Zarai, an Israeli singer highly popular in France, was greeted on stage by scenes of near hysteria while groups of militant Jews danced the hora (Israeli folk dance) nearby.

## Ford: Israel important for U.S. strategic interests

TEL AVIV, May 30, (R) — President Ford has told an Israeli newspaper editor that if he remains in office there will be no change in America's traditional policy of close friendship with Israel.

Mr. Moshe Zak, deputy editor of Maariv wrote in today's edition that a discussion he had with the U.S. president in Washington was off the record, "but Mr. Ford gave me a message for publication and this includes a statement that if elected in November he will continue the traditional U.S. policy of close cooperation and friendship with Israel," Mr. Zak wrote.

"This policy, the president said, was based not only on moral principles but on the conviction that the security of Israel was important to U.S. strategic interests. Mr. Ford stressed that he had said this even before he became president.

## W. Bank, Gaza refugee traders protest squeeze

TEL AVIV, May 30, (R) — Leaders of about a quarter of a million Arab refugees in Israeli occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip protested in a telegram today in United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim at a cut in their food rations, refugee sources told Reuters.

For several weeks many refugees at camps run by the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) have refused to accept the reduced rations, which UNRWA officials blame on financial problems and delays in supply ships.

The refugees had become much less reliant on UNRWA rations in recent years as many families have several members earning money. The sources said however that refugee workers were now being sacked, from jobs on Israeli building sites and other jobs because of the recession that has left thousands unemployed.

Arab traders in the West Bank, meanwhile, sent to Israeli authorities today a telegram protesting at plans to introduce value added

tax in occupied Arab territories on July 1, as in Israel itself.

At a meeting last night, about 600 traders in Nablus, largest city in the West Bank, argued that Israel was permitted by international conventions to introduce the tax measure in occupied territories.

The Israeli authorities were reported to be gradually releasing hundreds of detainees taken in the recent protests in the area and to have returned money as bail in some cases.

Arab sources said the famous Lina Nabulsi, a 17-year-old student shot dead by an Israeli soldier in Nablus had been by the military governor "full inquiry" was being made to the shooting and they would be informed of the results.

Many groups of teachers in West Bank towns have asked Israeli authorities to pay out rations withheld while schools shut during the recent strikes and demonstrations. Said they were being unjustly nationalised.

## U.S. ponders mammoth project with Soviet Union

NEW YORK, May 30, (R) — A multi-billion dollar plan to bring natural gas from the Soviet Union to the United States has been revived with British, French and West German backing, Barron's magazine said in its current issue.

The national business and financial weekly said the three European governments had expressed willingness to take over financing of the so-called North Star project in which American companies would bring gas from Western Siberia to the east coast of the United States.

The U.S. companies involved in North Star are Tenneco, Texas Eastern and Brown and Root, Barron's said.

The magazine also said a second gas project is being considered by El Paso Natural Gas and Occidental Petroleum, which would like to bring in gas from Yakutsk in Eastern Siberia to the U.S. west coast.

This is to be done with funding from the Japanese Export-Import Bank and the Bank of America for the exploratory phase of the operation, Barron's said.

Although the U.S. government has not officially taken a stand, the magazine said high officials have assured the companies involved that the administration would not oppose them.

Similar plans were proposed several years ago but scrapped. Congress banned government financing for projects in the U.S. Union.

But Barron's pointed out the new plans also would face stiff opposition in Congress as well as the Federal Power Commission which must approve the project and which is known to move slowly on deals of this nature.

The new European commitments, according to the magazine, call for Britain, France and Germany to supply equipment services.

West Germany would put \$2,000 million for the pig and compressor stations. France would spend \$1,600 million for a liquefaction plant and the U.S. would put up \$1,400 million for cranes and bulldozers.

Beyond this, an estimated \$4,100 million would be needed to build tankers and \$1,000 million more to finance a pipeline receiving terminal in the U.S. States.

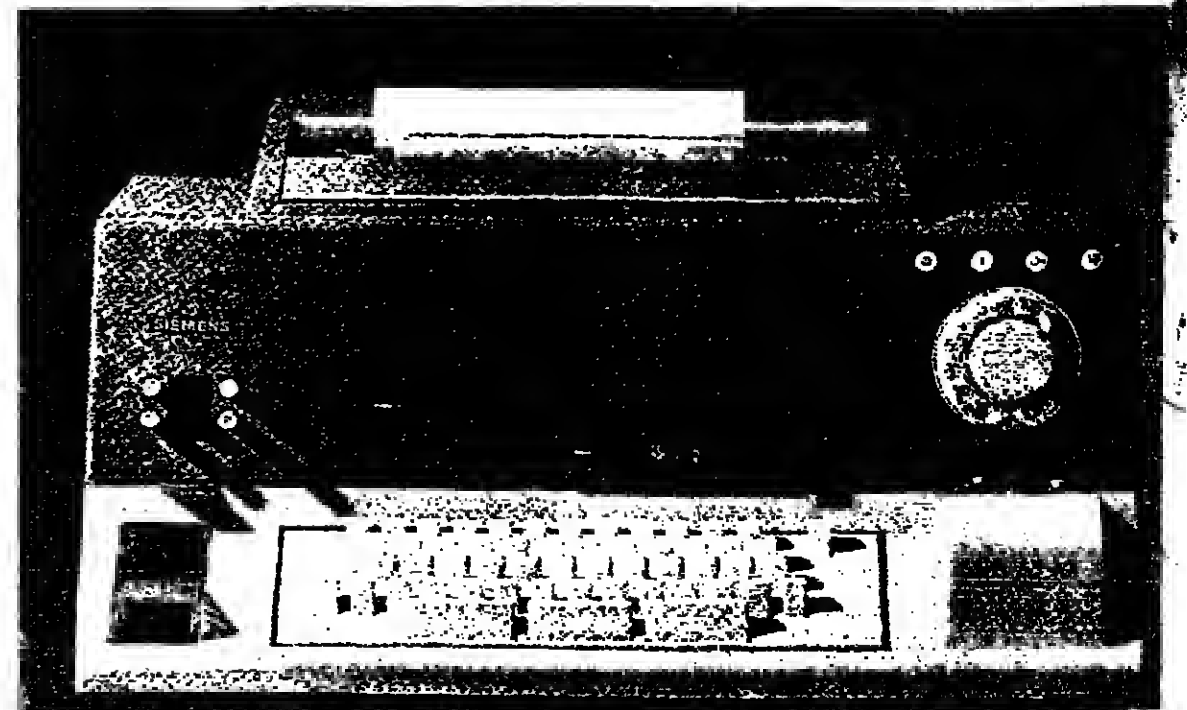
In addition, the Soviet Union tends to lay the gas pipe from fields to the port and may transport a third of the 17 tankers needed, said to cost about \$1 million each, the magazine said.

## Meir: Israel has no A-bombs

WASHINGTON, May 30, (AFP) — Former Israeli Premier Golda Meir said today Israel had no atomic weapons. She said on television that a Central Intelligence Agency report that Israel had such weapons was wrong. She remarked that it was not the first time the CIA had been wrong.

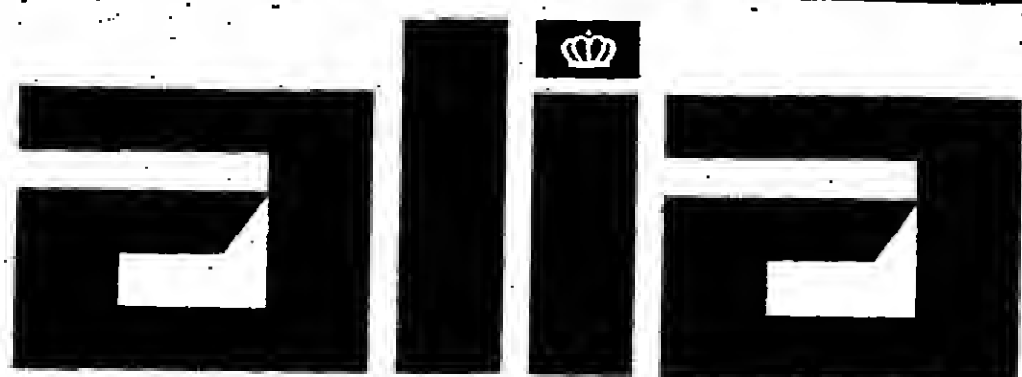


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# THE ROYAL JORDANIAN AIRLINE

## CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

In great pride I wish to state that 1975, like 1971, was a year of expansion for Alia — The Jordanian Airline as this has shown our airline as a true continental carrier. With the successful achievement of higher standards than those set in Jordan's development plan, and the signing of a new 5-year plan, the country has scored phenomenal economic growth. Accelerated by an upsurge of economic activity in the neighbouring countries, air traffic to and from the area soared much higher than had been anticipated by most planners. With relative stability in the region, other airlines showed interest in operating to Jordan and increasing their frequencies. Therefore, to meet the mounting demand of traffic and growing competition, Alia purchased three more B707-320C aircraft. To serve other market demands caused by Jordan's diversification of trade and other ties, Alia introduced new long-range routes to Bangkok, Amsterdam and Geneva, beside a new regional service to Baghdad. The increase in fleet and expansion of route network enabled the airline to increase its capacity by 81%. It is gratifying to note that total traffic carried increased by 87%, thus raising our load factor to 53.7% over 45.6% which was recorded in 1974.



In spite of the high increase in capacity, which obviously was followed by a heavy increase in capital and revenue expenditure, the airline was able to make a net profit of JD 333,744. This made 1975 the third consecutive profit-making year at a time when most world airlines were incurring losses. The profits have not only been continual but growing in quantum; this year's profit showed an increase of 48% over 1974.

The same year, the airline earned a revenue of JD 17.7 million against JD 10.1 million earned in 1974, thus recording an increase of 75%. Expenditure on the other hand rose to JD 17.3 million showing an increase of 75%.

ALIA continued to be a successful hard-currency earner for the country; it spent 52% of its total expenditure outside Jordan in foreign currency whereas its earnings from abroad amounted to 74% of the total.

In 1975, the airline again laid great stress on the training of employees which resulted in increased productivity. At the end of 1975, ALIA had only 1,759 employees on its payroll each producing over 89,000 available tonne-kilometers, showing an increase of 43% over the productivity level of 1974. A similar increase was recorded in the revenue earned per employee. The airline also embarked on many staff welfare

schemes, introduced a revised salary scale and increased bonuses.

Apart from increases recorded in its fleet and expansion of route network, ALIA went a step further to meet the air transport requirements of Jordan and the surrounding countries. With momentum gained in Jordan's development projects, the need for speedy transportation of goods rose tremendously, particularly the transportation of capital goods so urgently needed for national development. On the other hand, there was dire need to develop exports of agricultural produce to close the wide trade imbalance.

ALIA, therefore, floated a charter subsidiary, Jordan World Airways, primarily to carry cargo to and from Jordan. Lack of sufficient commercial airline frequencies and inadequate airport facilities in the region required a means of transporting senior company executives, businessmen and government officials speedily. ALIA, therefore, established an air taxi subsidiary, Arab Wings, which now owns four Learjets based in Amman and other airports in the Gulf. Both these airlines operated very successfully and utilized their aircraft to the extent where they now need to expand their fleets. In 1976 the total fleet of Arab Wings shall be seven aircraft.

To meet the increasing demand of traffic, to establish effective air links between Jordan and other capitals of the world and to modernize our fleet, the airline completed studies for acquiring wide-bodied jets.

Two Boeing 747-200 SCD (side cargo door) aircraft are expected to join the fleet late 1976, thus augmenting our capacity and carrying Jordan's flag to new world destinations.

I wish to express my profound gratitude to His Majesty King Hussein, the founder of the airline, and to his government for all the assistance and facilities granted to the airline without which we would not have been able to achieve these results. I am also grateful for the support and confidence demonstrated by the people of Jordan and all the travel agents. Finally, I wish to express my appreciation to our employees who are the greatest wealth of any nation and any airline for their unstinted efforts.

*Ali Ghandour*

ALI GHANDOUR  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD  
PRESIDENT

## THE FLEET

Taking into consideration the route expansion policy of the airline and its aim of maintaining modern and competitive equipment, greater attention was given to the development of the fleet.

During 1975, ALIA introduced 3 additional Boeings 707s to the fleet. The composition of the airline fleet at the close of the financial year 1975 was as follows:

Boeing 707-320C	4
Boeing 720-B	2
Boeing 727-200	3
Caravelle	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>

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# Blueprint for progress — development objectives and strategy in Jordan

The long-term objectives of economic and social development in Jordan as outlined in the five-year plan are as follows:

(1) Achievement of structural changes in the economy through the development of commodity-producing sectors, and increasing their share in GDP; strengthening the movement toward a self-sustained economy and expanding its productive capacity.

(2) Realisation of high growth rates in GNP in real terms so as to raise per capita income levels and narrow the gap between these levels in Jordan and the levels prevailing in the developed countries.

(3) Achievement of better and more equitable distribution of national income.

(4) Achievement of the highest possible level of employment; the development of manpower capabilities and increased productivity.

(5) Major reduction in the trade deficit and expanding and diversifying exports; strengthening the balance-of-payments components related to factor income from abroad.

(6) Rendering domestic revenues the main source of public revenues such that they become capable of covering government recurring expenditures and providing increasing proportions of public capital expenditures.

(7) Redistribution of economic and social activities and ensuring gains more properly among the various regions of the Kingdom.

**Development Strategy**  
The achievement of the general development objectives requires attaching primary priority to commodity-producing sectors and to related infrastructural projects in order to correct the imbalance in the structure of the national economy and to distribute economic activity outside the present centres of population concentration and polarisation.

All this is planned with the aim to effect development and change to render the economy more capable of self-sustenance, and on the basis that development should come from within rather than through foreign assistance and partnership, which ought to complement domestic efforts rather than supplant them. It is crucial to keep in mind that the Jordanian citizen is the target of development and the focus of all efforts by the five-year plan and by government institutions.

Development strategy could be presented in accordance with its principles, measures and policies in the following manner:

(1) Considering that domestic financial resources are limited and external assistance not stable, it is necessary that priorities be set for the execution of development projects within given and binding time schedules and, accordingly, to allocate domestic revenues to recurring expenditures.

(2) Development is a comprehensive national challenge whose requirements can be met through continuous participation of citizens in the political, economic and social fields. The strategy of confronting this challenge rests on the conviction of the citizen that he or she has a positive role in deciding his or her affairs and those of the country, and particularly the directions of development; and that the citizen has a right to share in the gains of development and its benefits within the framework of equitable and just distribution. The development strategy also rests on the fact that social work should be developed on new concepts which aim at re-organising society and deepening active participation of all population sections, particularly active sections, and significantly widening the role of women in productive economic work.

(3) Development strategy in the field of integrated regional planning stems from the principle of directing the geographic distribution of projects and the distribution of population among production areas, and directing population movement towards such areas in a manner that prevents accentuating population polarisation in the major cities.

(4) Adoption of a clear policy regarding family planning which aims at raising the social, economic and health conditions of citizens and enabling all families to determine the ideal number of their members within the framework of acquainting them with the implications and effects of population growth, and with the possibilities and methods of family planning.

(5) It is imperative that both natural and unnatural population growth be utilised in increasing production, and that development efforts producing a higher national income be reflected in a better standard of living.

Scientific research ought to be utilised to deal with problems facing Jordanian society. The government development policy should be based on the results of such research and a certain percentage (one per cent) of GNP should be allocated to finance scientific research and to increase the cooperation between the various research institutes in the Kingdom.

(6) The relationship between the requirements of economic and social development should not be ignored. Educational planning at all levels should aim at increasing the volume of human investment without impairing its quality.

The educational syllabus ought to be updated, eliminating certain out-dated subjects while stressing the virtues and importance of manual work. Moreover, teaching staff and the students should be allowed to contribute in the execution of development projects. Also, higher education and applied scientific research policies should be linked with basic development requirements. Vocational training should be developed to meet the needs of development and direct women training into areas that serve to widen its participation in the labour force.

(7) Agricultural development will be attained by increasing productivity in irrigated and rain-fed areas and by expanding the area under irrigation. To achieve development in this sector, participation of all producers should be deepened through organising them and through the provision of adequate financial incentives and agricultural inputs. Emphasis should be placed on the factors that lead to production stabilisation and growth, thereby reducing the effects of climatological irregularities. Agricultural production should be directed towards those crops in which Jordan enjoys economic and climatic advantages, whether such crops would meet domestic demand or go for export purposes.

(8) Development of mining and manufacturing will be achieved through expanding the exploitation of discovered minerals and processing them. Moreover, efforts should be concentrated to prospect and explore for potential minerals and their utilisation. At the same time, the industrial base should be expanded and its productivity increased, with the establishment of intra and inter-sectoral linkages in particular; export-oriented industries should be encouraged. Tourist facilities and services should be developed, especially those which generate large foreign-currency earnings.

(9) Emphasis should be placed on cooperation with Arab countries through the coordination of development efforts and the establishment of joint projects, particularly in the fields of minerals and mineral-based industries, and promoting economic integration among them as well as the development of infrastructural facilities which serve these purposes.

(10) Foreign trade ought to be rationalised by finding new import and export markets, by concluding trade agreements and by enforcing the articles of the Arab Common Market Agreement for the common advantages of all members.

(11) The private sector has a basic role in the successful implementation of the five-year plan.

Hence, it is necessary to continue promoting individual initiatives and private sector institutions such as the Chamber of Industry and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce; these should re-organise their machinery so as to represent all private sector activities in order to perform their role effectively in the fields of production, studies, research and identification of investment opportunities, and to act as liaisons with counterpart bodies in other countries, particularly for purposes of encouraging Arab and foreign investments in Jordan. Also necessary are the expansion in the establishment of joint-ventures between the private and public sectors, and upgrading the capabilities of large-scale enterprises to the levels of counterpart institutions in the developed countries in terms of efficiency and performance. All possible means will be used to encourage and support private participation in comprehensive development.

(12) The production process depends to a large extent on organised relations between employers and workers. It is necessary to give primary attention to widening the base of worker organisations on a sectoral basis, to improve work conditions, and to provide workers with training opportunities, fringe benefits and social security benefits which would encourage them to increase their productivity and deepen their feeling of belongingness towards their society and the productive institutions in which they are employed.

(13) The development process requires the existence of a governmental system that can plan, execute and follow up development projects. This necessitates legal, organisational and administrative changes in the existing system, in addition to supplying it with technical and administrative skills to improve its performance through the following measures:—

(a) A clear and accurate determination of responsibilities and authorities.

(b) Modernising and completing existing laws and rules.

(c) Emphasising planning and construction goals in revising and updating legislation.

(d) Increasing the interest in the "human" employee in order to improve his or her performance through better selection rules, better training before and after recruitment and better evaluation, so that everyone gets his or her due.

(14) With regard to the public finance of the central government and municipalities and to monetary policy, the following points are of great importance:

(a) Attaching primary importance to capital expenditures and investing in the more productive projects.

(b) Limiting foreign commercial borrowing to the financing of fast-yielding projects.

(c) Limiting the expansion of recurring expenditures and the burden of retirement outlays on the budget.

(d) Expanding the issue of government bonds to finance development projects rather than to cover recurring expenditures.

(e) Encouraging the participation of Arab and foreign investment in developing local industry, national income and manpower training.

(f) Increasing domestic revenues, taking into account the equitable distribution of the burden of taxation and relying mainly on direct taxes.

(g) Regulating bank credit in a manner that would meet the needs of development and would reduce the ever-increasing consumption expenditures.

(h) Encouraging domestic savings by providing incentives, means and institutions that help the accumulation of savings and direct them towards productive investments, and encouraging the flow of mutually beneficial Arab and foreign private investments into production sectors.

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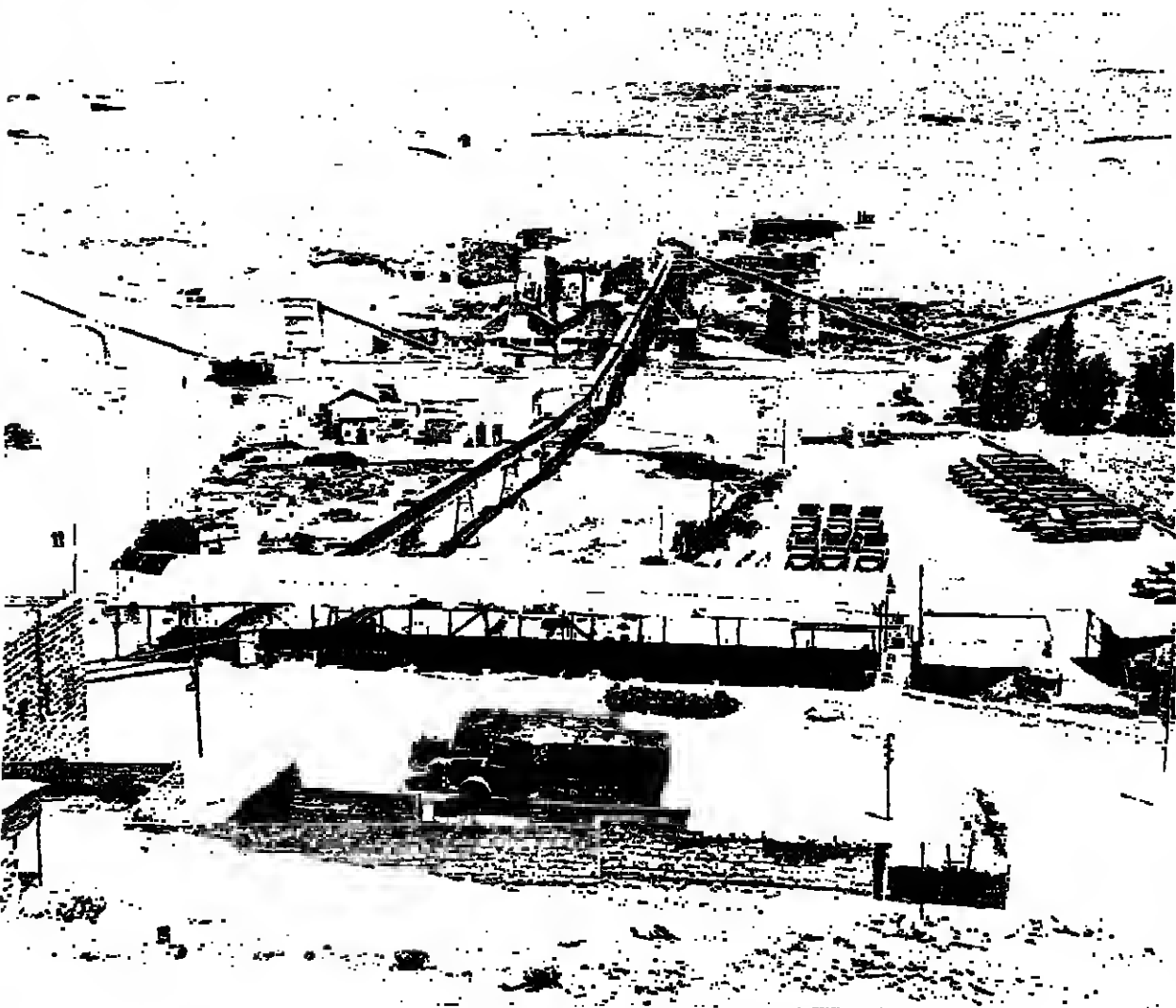


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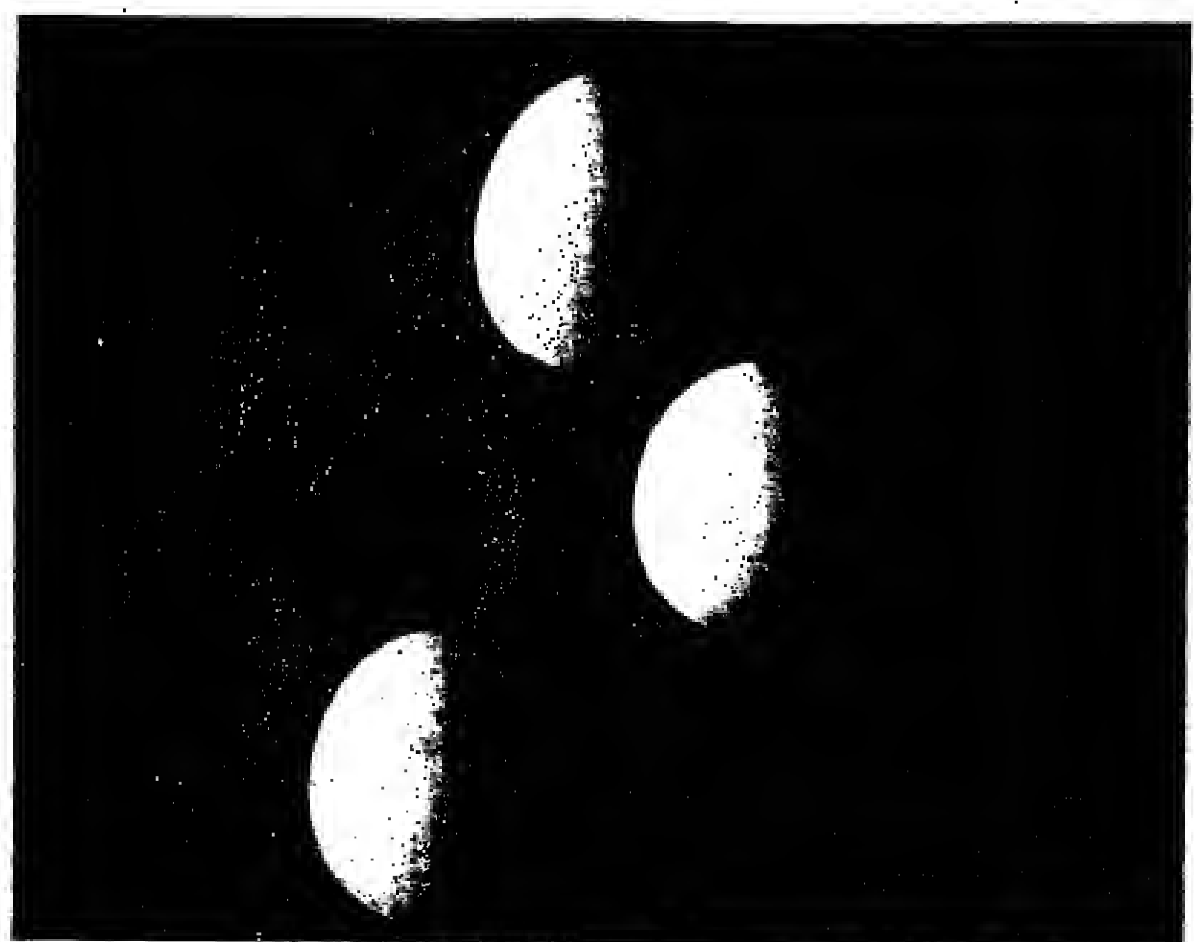
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## Sun, sand & scenery promote healthy tourism industry

By Cliff Bale  
Special to the Jordan Times  
Tourism is fast becoming a major industry for Jordan, as more tourists arrive and more revenue accrues.

In spite of the loss of the West Bank and its vast wealth of tourist sites, tourism now represents one-tenth of Jordan's gross national product.

This is a definite indicator of the role the industry can play in Jordan's economic growth. To maintain progress, far-reaching improvements are envisaged in the next five years to overcome the many shortages and insufficiencies that plague this relatively young sector.

In 1975, tourist arrival figures for the first time overtook the 1966 figure of 616,000, when

Jerusalem was the star attraction. A total of 707,622 arrived last year—a considerable increase of 150,000 over the 1974 figures.

Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities officials expect one million to arrive by 1980, a figure very likely to be exceeded.

The Holy Land is still a considerable attraction, but now Jordan is beginning to develop its own bountiful sites. Tourists—Arabs, Jordanians and foreigners—are getting to know the varied historical sites, whether the vast display of Greco-Roman treasures at Jerash, or the ever-present Crusader or Islamic castles that dot the country.

Jordan has much to offer in the way of natural beauty, stretching from the lush greenery of Debbin National Park through the rugged beauty of the Dead Sea to the

vast desert wilderness of Wadi Rum.

The rising stars for Jordan are, of course, Petra, the remarkably well-preserved city of the Nabataeans, and Aqaba, the seaside resort of the future.

With tourism generating JD 21 million in revenues in 1975, it is not surprising that plans are in the pipeline for massive improvements in facilities—something which is long overdue.

The tourist would feel justified in feeling lost when he first arrives, for it is exceedingly difficult to find a hotel room, and the information service is far from adequate.

Amman has a chronic shortage of hotel rooms, in particular in the wake of the business boom and the Lebanese crisis, which have led to a massive influx of permanent residents to the capital.

160 rooms, and the Grand Palace Hotel will see similar expansion.

Development of tourist sites will similarly take place at a fast rate in the next five years. The plan foresees increased accommodation facilities and better services at Petra and Jerash. A light and sound system, very much in vogue these days, will add a new dimension to these sites.

Aqaba is to become one of the important centres of the country. Development is proceeding on a ten-kilometre beach area, and as an original addition to Jordan's facilities, a skin-diving programme will soon cater for enthusiasts.

To ensure balanced regional development, rest-houses are to spring up in various centres all over the country, enabling tourists to enjoy the full variety Jordan can offer.

Tourist information can only be acquired after a tiring walk to the Ministry of Tourism, as there is no tourism office in the centre of town. Clearly, improvements are necessary if last year's increase of 50% in the number of European and North American tourists is to be maintained.

Ministry officials are aware of these problems, and plans are afoot to the five-year development plan (1976-80) to improve the situation.

One of the principle goals, according to plan projections, is to "increase tourism income and achieve increasing net foreign exchange earnings from tourism." Receipts are expected to reach JD 42 million in 1980.

Officials feel this justifies the JD 22 million investment over the coming five years, of which the private sector will contribute JD 17 million.

Efforts are primarily aimed at increasing hotel capacity. Although the number of hotel rooms, at the 1975 figure of 2,700, has nearly doubled since 1971, many more rooms are needed, especially in the lucrative first-class hotel sector.

Foreign companies are very active in this field, often helped by Alia, which is fast becoming a mini "tourist ministry" in itself because of its increasing role in transporting tourists to Jordan. Holiday Inn has recently opened a 220-room hotel in Aqaba, and has one planned for completion in Amman within the next years. Alia has taken a 20% share in this venture.

Other chains interested include Sheraton, Novotel, Sofitel and the Meridien. In addition, the owners of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel are increasing capacity by

Amman, as the natural tourist centre, will soon offer visitors a centre to provide all necessary information for a profitable stay.

One serious problem must be faced. The shortage of manpower, skilled in the various fields of tourism, has certainly slowed down growth. With this in mind, a tourism personnel training centre is shortly to be opened, which should go part of the way to solving this problem.

With the completion of such projects, Jordan will be ready to receive the one million tourists expected in 1980. Some people, however, question whether Jordan can on its own continue to attract increasing numbers. The appeal of the West Bank holy sites undoubtedly plays an important role in Jordan's tourist industry.

Jordan also plans to coordinate tourist activities with other countries. An idea of marketing Jordan Syria and Lebanon as a single unit has recently been shelved because of the war in Lebanon.

Coordination is increasing between Jordan and Syria under present integration plans, and two weeks ago officials from Jordan, Syria and Turkey signed a tourist agreement aiming to set up joint overland transport companies and to coordinate tourist information. Lebanon could join such an agreement at a later date.

In the meantime, Jordan's tourist industry is making the running on its own.

The country clearly has much to offer, and with the traditional Sheraton, Novotel, Sofitel and the Meridien. In addition, the owners of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel are increasing capacity by

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# 12 per cent annual growth rate is target Framework for development: aims, assumptions and principles of the 1976-1980 five-year plan

The 1976-1980 five-year development plan aims at pursuing the development momentum in Jordan through comprehensive planning upon the achievements of 1973-1975, three-year plan within the framework of sustaining the current development drive and meeting its challenges.

The goals of the five-year plan are as follows:

**Realising 12 per cent annual growth rate in gross domestic product**

The plan aims at increasing gross domestic product at 1975 prices by 75 per cent during the five-year period, or at an average annual rate of 12 per cent i.e., from 290 million estimated for 1975 to 508 million in 1980. This growth will be achieved by concentrating on commodity production sectors so as to effect a basic change in the structure of the national economy, thereby raising its share in gross domestic product from 35 per cent in 1975 to 50 per cent in 1980.

The plan envisages the achievement of this goal through the following sectoral targets:

**(a) Agriculture**  
Income from this sector is projected to increase by 40 per cent relative to 1975, or at an average annual rate of 7 per cent during the five-year period. This rate will be achieved through the increase in productivity resulting from the development of agricultural methods and practices in rainfed and irrigated areas, and by expanding irrigated areas in the Jordan Valley and the Southern Ghobars and expansion in livestock, whereby agricultural production will meet increasing proportions of local food requirements.

**(b) Manufacturing and Mining**  
Income originating in manufacturing and mining is planned to grow by 22 per cent compared with its 1975 level, or at an annual rate averaging 26.2 per cent during the plan period. It is expected to achieve these rates by expanding the production of minerals and their derivatives and of agricultural industries as well as export-substituting and export-oriented industries which require highly specialised skills. In particular, this involves expanding the production of phosphates, petroleum products and cement, and the establishment of new industrial and mining enterprises, the most important of which are phosphate fertilisers and copper in addition to export oriented and export-substituting industries.

**(c) Electricity and Water Supply**  
The plan aims at increasing income from power generation, transmission and distribution and the utilisation of water resources for various uses by 120 per cent compared with its 1975 level, i.e., at an annual rate averaging 7.1 per cent in the plan period. This will be attained as a result of the large expansion in the power generation and water supply or production and household uses.

**(d) Construction**  
The anticipated growth in the value added of the construction sector is 22 per cent during the plan period. However, the income originating in this sector will essentially depend on the volume and kind of investments in each year. The average rate of growth of the income from this sector is projected at 4.1 per cent per year.

**(e) Services**  
The plan aims at increasing the income of the services sector

(which includes transport, trade, financial institutions, ownership of dwellings, public administration and defence and other social and personal services) by 51 per cent relative to its 1975 level, i.e., at an annual rate averaging about 8.6 per cent. Many activities of the existing services sector will expand, particularly those activities such as transportation that are related to the planned upsurge and large expansion in mineral and industrial production.

**(b) Distribution of development gains among the population in the various regions of the Kingdom**

The plan aims at developing economic and social activities in the various regions of the Kingdom through the development of social overhead facilities and the construction of development projects, particularly in rural areas.

**(c) Augmenting the reliance of the government's budget on domestic revenues**

The plan aims at increasing the reliance of the general budget on domestic financial resources to finance government recurring expenditures, whereby domestic revenues grow by 115 per cent during the plan period, from JD 80 million in 1975 to JD 172 million in 1980, i.e., at an annual rate averaging 16.5 per cent. Its ratio to total government current revenues will increase from 50.3 per cent in 1975 to 68.5 per cent in 1980. Current domestic revenues to central government recurring expenditures will rise from 61.5 per cent in 1975 to 91.5 per cent in 1980.

This goal also involves increasing domestic revenues of municipalities (including the Municipality of Amman) by 125 per cent during the plan period, i.e., an increase from JD 8 million estimated for 1975 to JD 18 million in 1980. The proportion of total domestic revenues (central government and municipalities) to gross national income at factor cost will rise from 26.8 per cent in 1975 to 33.2 per cent in 1980.

**(d) Reducing the trade deficit**  
The plan aims at reducing the chronic trade deficit from JD 153 million in 1975 to JD 131 million in 1980. Accordingly, its ratio to gross national product at market prices will decrease from 41.6 per cent to 20.7 per cent.

Notwithstanding the anticipated growth in commodity imports at an annual rate of 8.0 per cent (from JD 203 million in 1975 to JD 300 million in 1980) in order to meet investment requirements for capital and intermediate goods and raw materials in addition to consumer goods, commodity exports will grow by 238 per cent, or at an annual rate averaging 24.2 per cent as a result of the large expansion in the production and exportation of phosphates and in exports of chemical fertilisers and other locally-produced industrial products.

This reduction in the trade deficit represents for the first time a reversal in the trend of this economic indicator, where the three-year plan aimed at restraining the increase in the trade deficit rather than reducing its value.

**2. Basic Assumptions**  
The five-year development plan is based on the following assumptions:

The five-year development plan is based on the following assumptions:

(a) The private sector would continue to respond to develop-

ment efforts and assume an increasingly important role in attaining its objectives by mobilising its savings and channelling them toward investment in development projects, either directly or through extending loans to the public sector to contribute to the financing of public development projects. On this basis, the plan assumes that private consumption will increase at 7.0 per cent annum as against a 9.4 per cent annum increase in private disposable income. Accordingly, private consumption to gross national product will decrease from 74 per cent in 1975 to 61 per cent in 1980.

(b) The central government and municipalities will continue to direct increasing proportions of their financial resources towards investment in social overhead capital which contributes to the establishment of a viable development base. The surplus on current account to current revenues will rise from 15 per cent in 1975 to 22 per cent in 1980. This requires to continue to restrict current expenditures within the limits envisaged in the plan, taking into account the requirements of upgrading the efficacy of government machinery to be capable of implementing the development programme and raising the standard of public services.

(c) That sister Arab countries and their institutions, friendly countries and international agencies will favourably respond to Jordan's will and determination to accelerate its economic and social development through:

(1) Continuation of financial budget support, which is assumed by the plan to be maintained at the level of JD 61 million per year during the period 1976-1980.

(2) Continuation of economic and technical assistance to Jordan.

(3) Provision of concessionary loans required to finance development projects. The plan assumes that the total value of loans, including foreign private investment and capital transfers to the private sector, will amount to JD 334 million during the plan period.

**3. Policies and Measures**  
The achievement of the plan goals necessitates the application of a number of policies and measures related to investments and sources of finance, together with organisational measures that aim at improving economic efficiency. Consequently, the five-year plan is not limited to just a group of projects to be executed, but has adopted other important measures, such as creating a basic and suitable institutional framework, modernising and improving the performance of the government system, providing a suitable climate for the private sector, emphasising manpower training, and adopting suitable economic policies to augment the absorptive capacity of the national economy.

**Plan Investments**  
One of the most important means of achieving the goals of the plan is to invest in the economic sectors and projects at higher rates than those achieved in the last years. Fixed investments during the plan period are estimated at JD 765 million, of which JD 382 million represent investments by the public sector and JD 383 million by the private sector. Thus fixed investment to GDP will increase from 32 per cent in the three-year plan period to 36.4 per cent in the five-year development plan period.

Planned investment will rise from JD 95 million in 1975 to JD 150 million in 1976 and JD 181 million in 1977; this will decline gradually afterwards to JD 125 million in 1980, due to the large investment outlays in the first three years on a number of projects in the productive sectors (such as phosphates, fertilisers, and the petroleum refinery) and on infrastructures (such as the port, the Amman International Airport and the railway).

Plan investments are distributed among the various sectors in a manner that takes into account sectoral targets. The plan allocates 75.8 per cent of total investments for the economic sectors which comprise agriculture, water, mining and industry, tourism, electricity, transportation, communications and trade, and 24.2 per cent to the social sectors.

The following criteria were used in selecting projects contained in the plan and assigning their priorities:

(a) Priority was given to projects which contribute to the expansion of production in agriculture, mining and industry, and tourism.

(b) Priority was given to infrastructural projects to the extent of their relation to production, expansion projects and to those which strengthen Arab economic integration.

In determining priorities, the following considerations were applied:

(a) Completion of on-going projects or those projects for which steps have already been taken to commence execution.

(b) The contribution of the project to increasing the productive capacity of the national economy and to increasing foreign-exchange earnings.

(c) The contribution of the project to developing and utilising local natural resources and to enhancing complementarity and integration among economic activities.

(d) The extent to which preparatory phases of the project are completed, in terms of studies and detailed engineering.

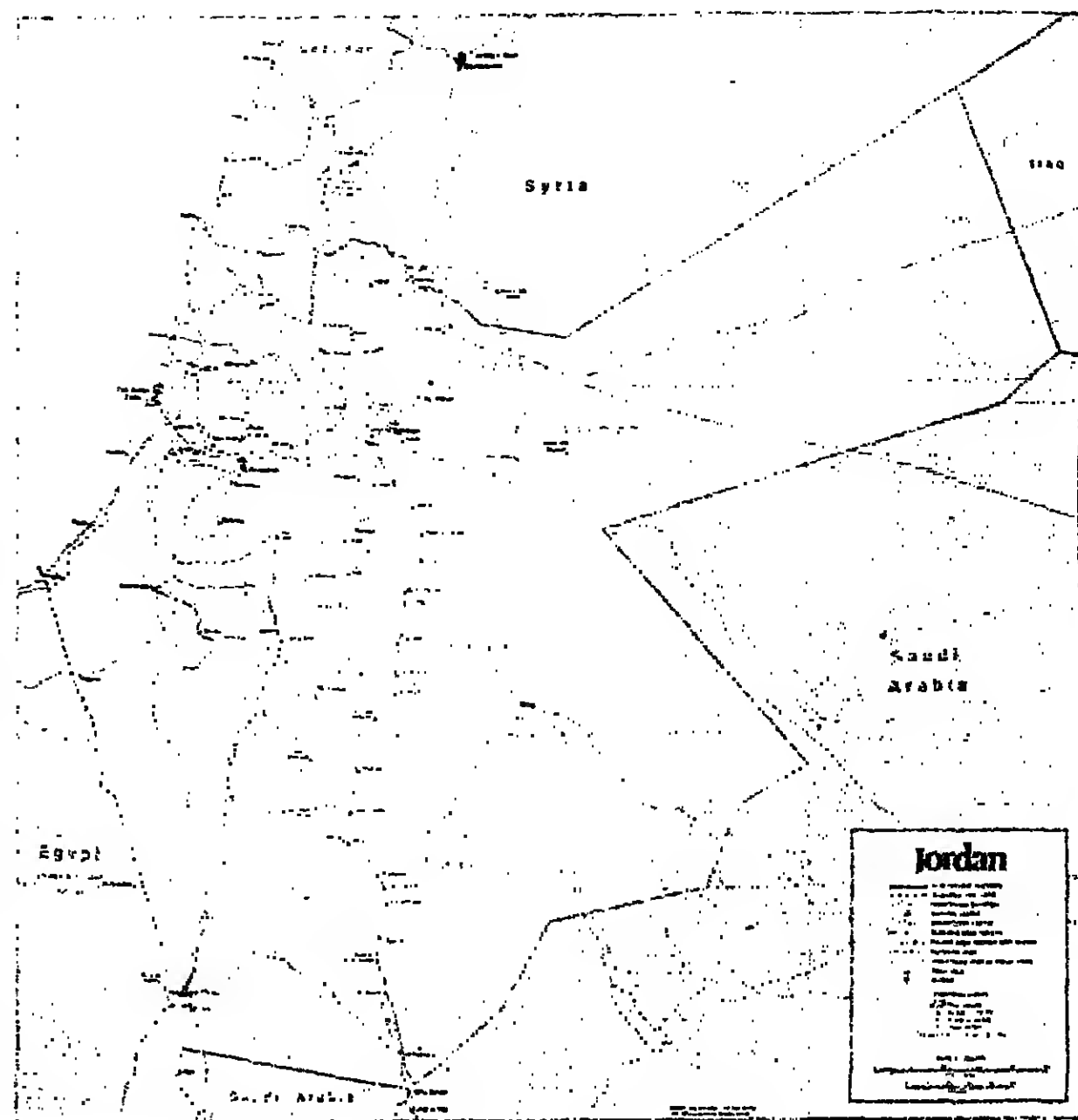
(e) Organisational and managerial capability to implement the project according to an established time-schedule.

**4. Financing the Plan**  
The five-year plan projects will be financed as follows:

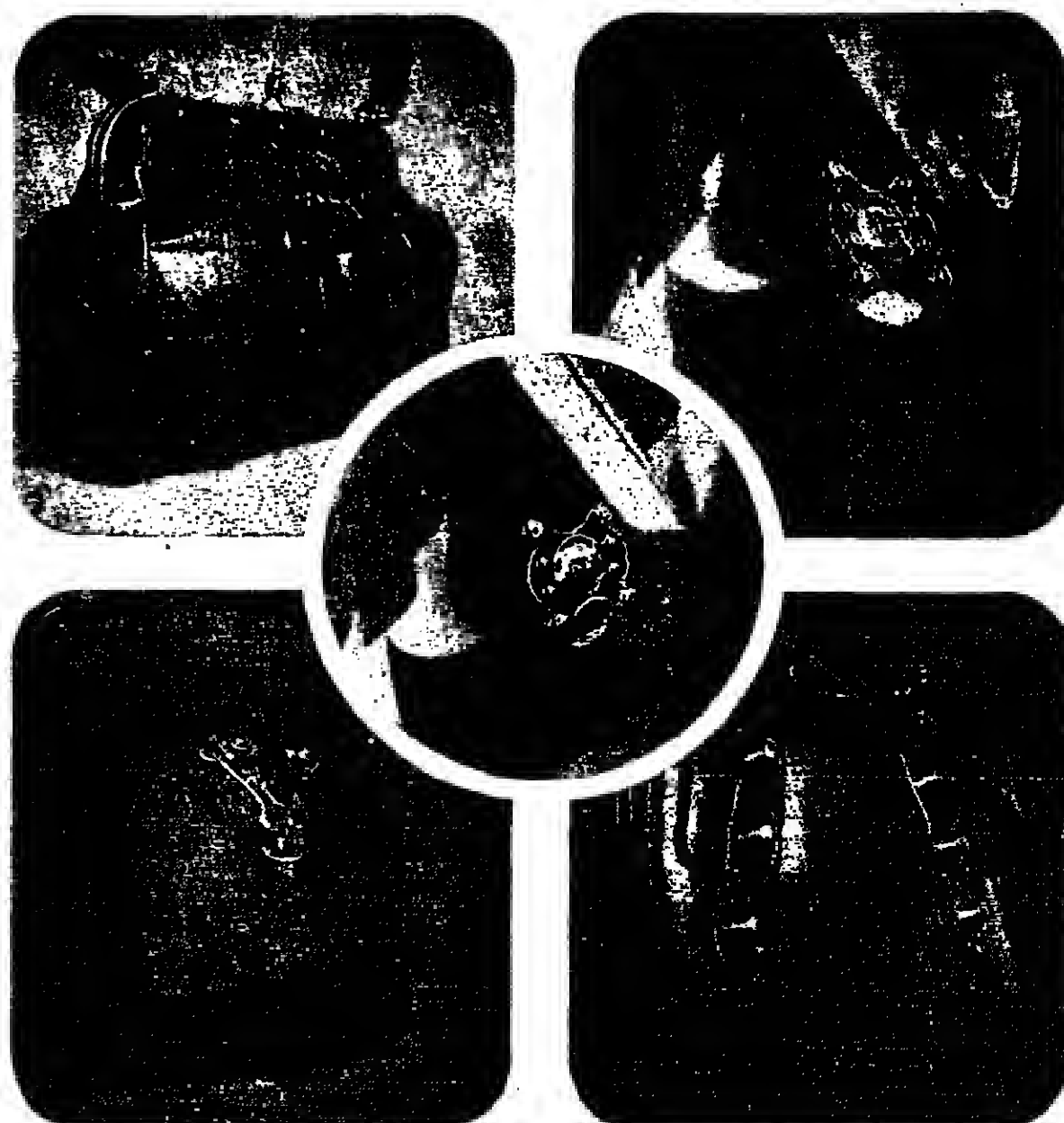
**Public Sector**—Public sector investments (central government and municipalities) amount to JD 382 million during the years 1976-1980.

These figures clearly indicate the need to increase domestic revenues at rates higher than those of recurring expenditures in order to realise a rising level of the surplus on current account. In addition, the financial resources of the private sector will have to be mobilised through the issuance of development bonds and channelling them toward investments under the plan. Moreover, an amount of JD 267 million should be secured in the form of loans from Arab countries and their financial institutions and from friendly countries and international agencies.

**Private Sector**—Private sector investments (including business corporations) are JD 383 million during the years 1976-1980.



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## Bazaars for every taste

A small, but elegant, gallery is in the lobby of the Intercontinental Hotel in Amman. A specialty is art. Paintings, oils and watercolor, are of Jordanian and other Middle Eastern artists. There are antique items as well as ones of very fine workmanship. Phone 41381, ext. 190.

The Jordan Craft Center, on a narrow alley opening onto Zahran, is just a step or two from the Third Circle of Jabel Amman. A wall very near the Babalu Restaurant the way. This is an attractive gallery dealing in old and new items. Old silver jewelry is for sale at quite a low price. A good supply of items is kept in stock. Telephone

An elegant, conveniently located gallery specializing in oils, pencil and watercolor art, is the Alia Art Gallery. It is in the lobby of the First Jabel Amman. The gallery is of a large size. Displays are excellent and at a reasonable price. Phone 22311, ext. 349.

**Gifts and Craft Shops**  
Amman is clogged with souvenir shops as the flow of visitors continually grows. Many are alike, even though most are small, family-run. And most have price tags on the items which are pretty well set. You can get the proprietor into a lower price, but it's likely to be all that much lower. It's the kind of person who likes to over-price, go ahead, but don't be optimistic.

A quick run-through of items sold in a large souvenir shop would include these and many others: Hebron carvings and vases; Jordanian mother-of-pearl boxes, figurines, sets, Korans, Bibles, jewelry, pens, and other items; olive wood carvings, boxes, weapons, picture frames; cotton and linen cloths and napkins; new brass and silver and other weapons made of old; bobs (round, real leather to sit on); old and new copper items such as beaked coffee pitchers; five sets of eight or ten small matching pitcher; religious items for both Moslems and Christians; other glassware; and some

Most of the mother-of-pearl comes from Australia and is worked in craft villages.

Some of the better shops sell kaftans, which are among the most popular gifts that Japanese and westerners can take home to wives, daughters or girlfriends. Some kaftans are magnificent garments, hand sewn with silver and gold thread and intricately embroidered by hand. Prices range up to \$150 for the best full-length kaftans.

Some machine work is done on these kaftans, but most sewing is hand done by women and girls sitting in a circle, often times late in the afternoon, and working while talking. They are authentic, made usually in Jordan, Syria or Palestine, only a few miles from the shops that sell them. In the West, this would comprise what is called a "cabin craft" industry.

Here again, the following list of shops is by no means complete and does not include all the good ones:

**Rabbath Amman Oriental Bazaar** on Jabel Hussein, located on Khaled Ibn Al Waleed Street. This is a big place, as souvenir shops go. In addition to the usual items, this shop specializes in crusader jackets and caps, scarves, blouses, native costumes, gold and silver items, rugs, greeting cards and picture slides. The telephone is 63636 and the class of the shop is "C," as prescribed by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities.

Name	Class	Telephone	Address
Grand Palace Bazaar	B	36550	Grand Palace Hotel, University Avenue
Khayyam Bazaar	C	23927	Jebel Weibdeh
Oriental Souvenirs	C	42820	Jebel Amman, Third Circle
Rose Red City	C	21321	Jebel Weibdeh
Artizano	C	37250	Jebel Amman, First Circle
Philadelphia Oriental	C	25191	Philadelphia Hotel, Al Hashimi Street
Arab Store	C	23858	Al Hashimi Street
Siroja Oriental Souvenirs	C	23954	King Talal Street
Folklor	C	38570	Jebel Weibdeh
Tamim Rahani Exhibition	C	38083	Jebel Amman
Arab Bazaar	D	25992	Jebel Weibdeh
Holy Land Store	D	25992	Al Hussein Mosque Square
Arafat Bazaar	D	36232	King Talal Street
Hashem Bokhari Store	D	28855	Bokhariah Market
Jerusalem Exhibition	D	30795	Jebel Amman, First Circle
Holy Land Souvenirs	D	51401	Amman Airport
Bethlehem Store	D	39521	Jebel Amman
Madaba Rest House Store	C	69	Madaba
Petra Bazaar	C	3729	New Market, Aqaba
Aberdeen Bazaar	C	2365	New Market, Aqaba
Rabwan Gift Store	D	3704	Aqaba Hotel, Aqaba
Aqaba Bazaar	D	3857	New Market, Aqaba
Nelet Store	D	2232	New Market, Aqaba
Red Sea Store	D	3775	Port Street, Aqaba
Asaphan Store	D	261	Karak

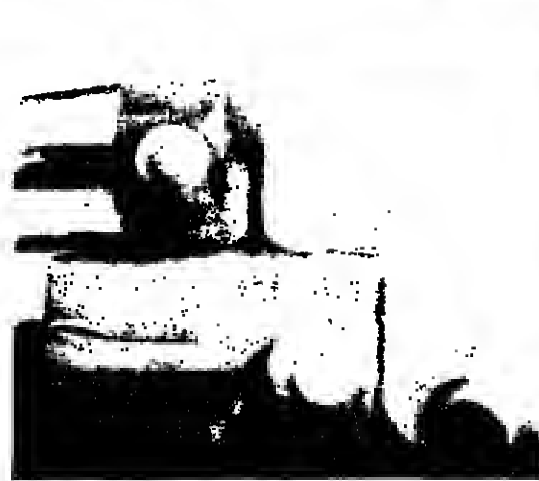
Jordan Souvenirs is in the center of Amman on Prince Mohammad Street, near the General Post Office. It is a small, class "C" shop, but it has one of the finest collections of old kaftans in Jordan. Many of these, which were made and used long ago, are virtually museum pieces that have been thoroughly cleaned and are now offered for sale. The embroidery on some of them comprises thousands of stitches and knots. Telephone 25645.

The Jordan Gift Store is in the lobby of the Intercontinental Hotel and is classed as "C." It is handy for the visitor and has a line of goods including new kaftans and copperware, water pipes and mother-of-pearl items. Telephone 41463.

The Arab Development Society store, which is sometimes called the "Boy's Club," is in the courtyard of the Intercontinental Hotel. Telephone 41087. Many of the items for sale come from the Jordan Valley, including fine examples of Jordanian sewing on tablecloths, napkins, blouses, shirts, and kaftans. A line of wooden items rounds out the shop.

Here is a list of other Amman souvenir shops. All are licensed and classed by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities.

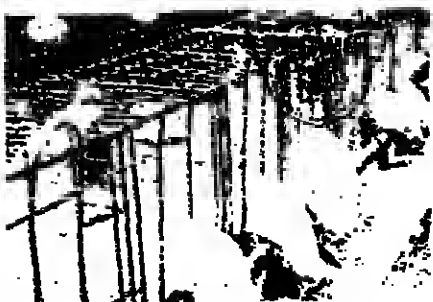
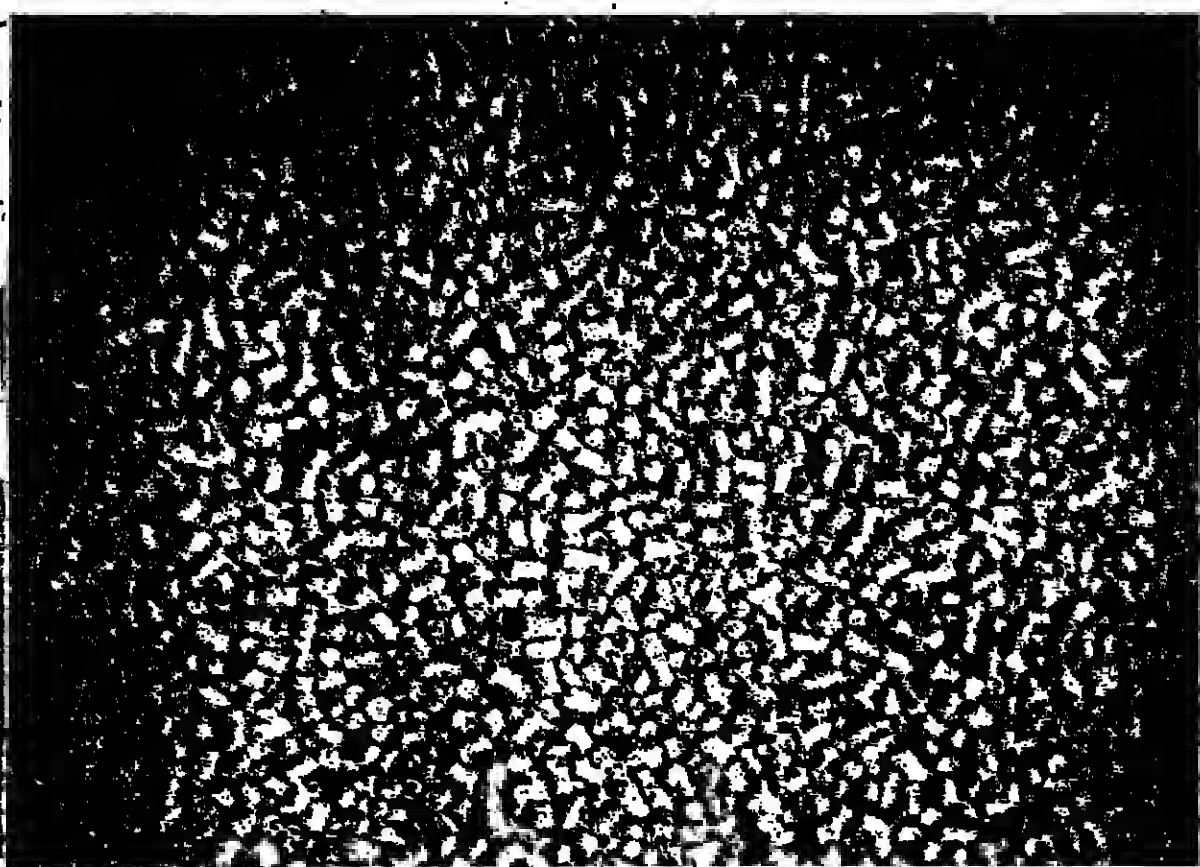
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## Banking in Jordan: a conservative system becomes more frisky

As the strife in Lebanon grew, most eyes in the Middle East turned in search of another financial centre to take its place, either temporarily or permanently. It was not an easy search.

There is no single place in the Middle East at this particular time equipped to take the place of Beirut with its 86 banks. Jordan, with its free enterprise system, loomed as the most favourable choice, but was not immediately ready technically to cope with the tremendous vacuum created for the ambitious bankers and businessmen of Lebanon.

Quite a number of banks sent out feelers to Jordan to size up the situation, but most decided that they did not find the full range of facilities and personnel that they required right away. Ruling Amman out for the moment, many went to Athens.

Jordan cannot be blamed for not being able to quickly cope with the unexpected shock created by the Lebanese crisis. There was no way a country of this size could have totally absorbed the fleeing businessmen and the many foreign banks that were operating in Beirut.

On the other hand, the Jordanian banking system has been playing a certain role in accommodating the needs of some of those bus-

nessmen, not only from Lebanon, but also from Syria and other neighbouring Arab countries. These businessmen and companies, after some hesitation, began opening accounts and dealing in a big way with licensed local and foreign banks of Jordan.

However, the merchants and foreign-currency hunters who rushed to Amman from Lebanon and Syria, expecting an open-door policy and red-carpet treatment from local banks, were surprised to find elusive foreign currency controls and banks hesitant to deal with them.

The Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) apparently, and rightly so, realised it should not revolutionise its banking system in a way that might get out of hand. It chose to have the banking system grow step-by-step, regardless of the pressure exerted on it.

Some feel, however, that the existing foreign currency controls are very strong, that they sometimes confuse and hinder the free enterprise system, and that they should be done away with because many people are observing the letter more than the spirit of the law.

Also, movement of foreign capital in and out of Jordan has been restricted to government agencies, when it should be, some believe, free to come in and out to truly generate business and encourage businessmen to come in to Jordan.

A few months ago, the CBJ tried for the first time to apply fiscal and monetary policy to curb inflation by "sucking liquidity." They raised the interest rate on loans and increased the interest on savings.

The measures were in the right direction, but were not fully coordinated with well-studied legislation on both income and property tax. These measures will remain only partly effective at a time when the returns on both real estate and commercial investments are so high. As long as the current investment boom is on, few people are going to save, in a long way and quite a few who never borrowed before are going to try their luck.

The Central Bank of Jordan, a conservative institution with enlightened management, is a mirror of commercial banking in Jordan. "Jordanian banks in general do not have the stomach," to quote one economist, "for risk-taking." They maintain unnecessarily excessive reserves that reach as high as 56 per cent of their deposits. And they are proud of it.

While this idea appeals to the conservative-minded depositors of Jordan, having these reserves sitting idle neither helps the banking system grow, nor does it help the country develop.

Some, in fact refer to this phenomenon as the "mattress syndrome."

The money has merely been transferred from the mattress of the depositor to the mattress of the bank. This will change as the banks, which are still lacking in ingenuity, gradually acquire better training, credit administration and marketing methods.

While up until now banking here has been learned mainly on the job by osmosis and by the trial-and-error method, the CBJ has taken a step in the right direction by starting a basic training institute to train bankers. The Arab Bank is also in the process of starting its own basic training programme.

The clients of the banks are not yet very sophisticated in banking either. Security or collateral for a client with a big name, or even a small one, is still a dirty word. Financial statements are seldom heard of, and when they are presented it is often to camouflage earnings or to highlight them, depending on the corner they are going to.

Market studies, forecasts and analyses of business don't yet really exist. Facilities often tend to be granted on the basis of hefty names, rather than purely on the strength of business.

Furthermore, clients are accustomed to the evergreen overdraft facility. This facility, which allows the client to be perpetually in debt to a bank, gives the customer flexibility and the banker a tough time controlling where the money goes.

It is common for a client to have a number of overdraft facility arrangements at the same time, experience,

each with a different bank. To remedy this, the CBJ recently passed measures to curb the overdraft and to encourage short-term loans with more control.

**The Role of the Arab Banks**  
The Arab Bank, with its extensive network in the Middle East and several foreign capitals, ranks as one of the 500 largest banks in the world, and as the biggest private commercial bank in the Middle East. With its share over 35 per cent of the market in Jordan, it is the most successful profit-making commercial bank in the country.

Since its establishment in Jerusalem in 1930, it has helped shape the banking system in the Middle East and has created a breed of enlightened and experienced bankers. It is an institution that is not only the pride and joy of Jordanians, but commands respect of all Arabs.

**The Housing Bank**, which among the local specialised banks stands as a landmark in its contribution to real estate development. Since it was established in 1951 it has expanded to six branches and has filled a vacuum in real estate financing.

Its contribution cannot be underestimated in helping the unprecedented and long needed construction boom in the country. Its funds have been channelled to strata of the population.

Other financial institutions, such as the Jordan National Bank, the Industrial and Development Bank, the Jordan Bank, and the Cairo-Amman Bank, have also left their mark on the development of the country.

**The Role of Foreign Banks**  
The role of foreign licensed banks operating in Jordan has not yet been fully understood and appreciated by the majority of the public. The argument goes that local banks are satisfactory so why should Jordan have foreign banks too? The people often lean backwards for nationalist reasons to deal with the national banks. Their reasoning would be correct, if the national banks were indeed fully adequate for the country's needs.

Although foreign banks can handle a small margin of the banking portfolio in Jordan, they are providing a shot in the arm to the low-key banking system of the country. It is perhaps appropriate to look at their role at a time when a number of foreign companies are rushing to set up business in Jordan.

A businessman, Western or Eastern, used to the modern efficient system of banking in his country often feels more at ease when he can deal with an international bank.

These banks have already had a good deal of experience in the part of the world before coming to Amman. They provide an extra dimension of professionalism in banking, create competition in the market with their aggressive techniques, stimulate the economy with foreign investment where it is needed, and often act as a school of banking to train Jordanians.

In short, they upgrade the banking system in the country by setting their international standards, which others will be fully follow. They insist, for example, on rudimentary bank requirements, such as security forecasts, checkings, market studies, feasibility studies, and, most important, financial statements. They know how to use their portfolio to the utmost. With the help of their large world-wide network they are able to encourage trade and commerce in the country.

The fact that they have been accepted and welcomed here is seldom heard of, and when they are presented it is often to camouflage earnings or to highlight them, depending on the corner they are going to.

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Close tolerances and rigidity together with ease of erection and moving are the particular advantages of this system, netting a considerable reduced labor factor and shortening to a great degree construction time.

The tunnel form can be employed for small single units, multi-units on one level and multi-story buildings such as apartment houses and hotels.

Electrical conduit and piping can be placed on the wall and floor areas prior to pouring and are considered cast in place for the job. Window and door frames also are placed in the forms. Chase openings can be placed easily into any planned position.

When all forms are ready for concrete, a high-speed pump is used to place the concrete. After placement, infrared heaters are used to accelerate the curing process. Stripping operations may start 12 hours after placement of concrete. Exterior forms are removed first, then the interior forms.

With the forms removed, there now exists an enclosed area for workmen to begin the speedy finishing process of the structure. Concrete floors, walls and ceilings have an extremely smooth finish. Wiring can be pulled through the already in-place electrical conduit, pipes can be attached to piping in the walls and floors, and chases may be activated with the required equipment or piping. Doors may be hung immediately and windows inserted. Walls and ceilings are ready for any desired finish, such as direct paint or wall coverings of any type.

With this form system, work can be pre-planned to the greatest possible extent. Dimensional sizes can be designed to suit most architectural planning. Ease of handling in fixing, exact alignment and striking the form is insured by the simple forming lever incorporated into the tunnel form itself. Corners between walls and floors are at perfect right angles, and exact room measurements can be maintained.

Architectural freedom can be exercised to a full degree by use of the system. Almost any desired appearance can be achieved by use of good detailing and imagination by the architect.

Structural soundness and structural integrity are the prime assets of this tunnel form system. To these two items are added speed and flexibility, creating a base for a unique total concept system.







# Intense activity to dig up the truths of history

By Dick Dorsett  
Special to the Jordan Times

A mere glance at aspects of the present archaeological work being conducted in Jordan will show even the most non-specialist the intensity with which the country's ancient past is being recovered.

Fortunately, the days are gone when archaeological investigation was concerned primarily with the recovery of biblically related and museum showcase pieces. This has been replaced with newer and more exact techniques for the actual recovery of ancient remains, as well as an expanded interest in the total recovery of all aspects of man's past in Jordan.

The time span involved is, of

course, a vast one. Traces of material dating to the Stone Age (ca. 500,000) have been found, and throughout the succeeding stages of man's development, many archaeological periods have left traces of this development.

For the modern archaeologist in Jordan there is no shortage of ancient sites to consider for work. With over 2000 archaeological sites in the East Bank alone the situation is further enhanced by past concentration of investigation on sites in Palestine, which has for a large part left many areas of Jordan virtually untouched.

Today, this is changing, and geographically speaking no portion of modern Jordan is being neglected by the archaeologist. The toil

of previous investigators, whose work may need updating, is being checked over, and some of the remoter areas of the desert are providing some unexpected and important discoveries.

The need to know exactly where the archaeological sites are located has prompted survey work in various areas of the country, and as this work continues, new and previously unknown sites are continually being recorded. An archaeological survey of the Jordan Valley has just been completed, during which 224 archaeological sites were recorded on the East Bank of the Jordan River between Lake Tiberias and the Dead Sea. One cultural find of the Jordan Valley Survey was the discovery of what appears to be

an extensive sugar industry in the valley, dating to the Ayyubid/Mamluke periods 13th-14th century A.D.). A number of mills used to process the sugar were found concentrated in the northern portion of the valley.

Areas in the northeast, the desert and central regions are by no means completely surveyed yet, and new discoveries are continually appearing.

As far as actual excavation is concerned, work here is intense, and this summer of '76 will see no shortage of archaeological field work being conducted.

Of the better known sites, Jerash is once again being excavated. The original work there had concentrated on the more im-

pressive and monumental aspects of the site. Most of the occupational remains of the site have been left virtually undisturbed, and as work by the University of Jordan continues, will provide vast amounts of information about this Roman provincial city of the Decapolis.

Petra has been extensively worked on, but like Jerash, has seen most of the work concentrated on its more monumental portions, particularly the large funerary monuments of the Nabataeans. More recently, however, the structures that lay buried in this ancient capital have been probed with the aid of a magnetometer, and excavations are now underway to further illustrate the past of what is perhaps Jordan's most famous ancient site—as well as the people who built it.

The final season of excavation at Tell Hesban, traditionally associated with Biblical Heshbon—capital city of Sihon, King of the Amorites—will be starting within a couple of weeks. The American excavations at the site have, with a large and specialised staff, gone well beyond the standard approach to excavating an ancient mound, and have also included ancient anthropological as well as ethnographic research of the modern village of Hesban in the work.

Nor is work being restricted to better known sites or any particular periods. The Stone Age culture of Jordan is rapidly being better understood, and at the same time specialists in early Christian and Islamic history are continually expanding the known horizons of these later periods. Jordan is loaded with Byzantine basilica churches which, when uncovered, often produce beautifully intact mosaic floors bearing colourful art and inscriptions of the period. At a site near the University of Jordan, yet another church is now being uncovered in a salvage operation undertaken by the Department of Antiquities of Jordan.

Salvage operations are constantly being required, because of construction work throughout the country. New roads often cut through ancient tombs, and in areas where ancient settlement was particularly dense, house builders

must be on guard against destroying important remains.

Student archaeologists from the University of Jordan as well as foreign institutions are always able and welcome to participate in archaeological work, whether on excavations or on the processing of materials for publication.

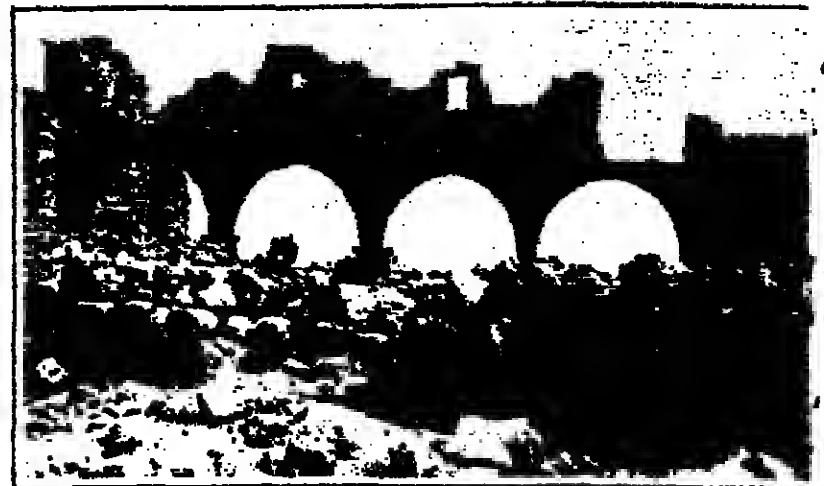
With advances in the fields of restoration and preservation, work on some of the more important and touristic sites is continuing. The South Theatre at Jerash is a fine example of restoration work carried out by the Department of Antiquities, and a specialist in preserving Medieval castles has been at work on the walls of the castle near Ajloun.

And at least some of the more important artifacts recovered do find a showcase in the Jordan Archaeological Museum, located on the ancient Citadel of Amman, site of the Biblical Rabbath Am-

mon. Built, however, in 1951 on a rather small scale, the museum is greatly in need of expansion and plans are underway to build a newer and larger museum.

A new law regulating the sale of antiquities has recently come into effect, a law that has been much needed to prevent the large scale removing of remnants of Jordan's archaeological past from the country.

Archaeological work in Jordan is moving ahead rapidly. Even a summary description of the work to be carried out in the current year would require much more space than is here available, but it is hoped that the visitor to Jordan will have the opportunity to visit at least some of the most interesting sites of Jordan's past and while doing so be aware of the work on its past history is continuing.



Located in Umm al-Jamal, this church is one of many that are in need of preservation work to prevent their eventual collapse. (photos by Susan Sauer).



The opening to the furnace area of an Islamic bath complex found during excavations at Tell Hesban, near Madaba.



Chance finds such as this group of Iron Age Pottery vessels (ca. 600 B.C.) are occasionally found in Jordan even during archaeological survey work.



One of a number of millstones which appear to have been used for sugar production in the Jordan Valley during the Ayyubid/Mamluke periods.



Situated mostly in the northeastern region of Jordan, thousands of pre-Islamic Arabic inscriptions are found carved into the rocks of the desert.



Millstones such as these are found throughout the country, and are indications of the system of Roman roads that once ran throughout several portions of Jordan.



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# Anatomy of growth — the characteristics of Jordan's economy

growth rates experienced in the century were accompanied by distinct characteristics which directly or indirectly influenced its inception and development.

Characteristics are closely related to the economic structure, the fiscal system, the external resources, growth, and labour patterns.

## Structure

With countries which are now at similar development, Jordan's characteristics by high rates of the services sector and its absorption of proportions of the labour force.

Of the services sector, 64% on the average, against about 18% for rural and industrial sectors respectively.

The services sector employs 60% of the labour force, the agricultural and industrial sectors employ the remainder in almost equal proportions. At similar development, the services sector in not more than 15-25% of the labour force.

The trade deficit and the external financial position were accompanied by a balance of the services sector exceeding those of the industrial sector.

Factors which contributed to the trade deficit were challenges and sacrifices on the economy by the 1967 wars.

It depends on imports of domestic demand for a large number of commodities, where more than half of the consumption of cereals is imported.

Total imports reached an average of JD 34 million last three years, and in agricultural products not cope with local demands. The expansion is thus considered one of the factors which contributed to growth of the service sector.

Of its marked expansion, the industrial sector is still relatively large in the industrial structure dominated by small and medium enterprises.

The service sector is still in an early stage of development. It has not yet fully utilised natural resources and today remain limited. The mineral resources have not yet been fully explored.

Moreover, exploration and activities in the past a large proportion of the population. This is not a complete list of the best places to eat in Amman. List of 20 good places to eat. Others you can discover for yourself. Arabic means "hill."

## Phone/Address

- Jebel Weibdeh. Swiss-type meals specializing in meats. 42910/Prince Mohammad Street. Mixed menu.
- 62831/Shimlani. Primarily French cuisine, elegant.
- City/38341/Husseini Youth Center and Sports area. Mixed menu.
- 62181/Shimlani. Mixed menu, music and dancing.
- Club/44261/Wadi Esseir Road. Mixed menu.
- Restaurant/38968/Jebel Amman. Several authentic Chinese dishes, others sized Chinese.
- Restaurant/38333/Prince Mohammad Street. Mixed menu.
- Natal Crown Rotisserie/41361/Jebel Amman. Primarily French cuisine, Arabic dishes, top floor, great view.
- 1431/Jebel Weibdeh. Primarily French cuisine, music and dancing.
- 16/Jebel Amman. Mixed menu, some Arabic dishes.
- Restaurant/30168/King Hussein Street. Mixed menu, some Arabic dishes.
- 3/King Hussein Street. Mixed menu, some Arabic dishes.
- 880/Jebel Abdoun. Mixed menu, some French dishes.
- him/38887/Shimlani. Mixed menu, some Arabic dishes.
- 4174/Jebel Amman. Mixed, small menu.
- 879/Jebel Amman. Mixed menu.
- 44085/Prince Mohammad Street. Fish dishes.
- Club/44491/Jebel Amman. Mixed menu.
- 28212/Jebel Amman. Turkish dishes. Garden dining.

have not been given the importance commensurate with the advantages to be derived from the discovery and exploitation of new minerals.

The infrastructural facilities in which the Government channelled investments in the preceding phases of development were sufficient to cope with the requirements of economic activity over the last quarter century, and which was characterised by small-scale projects. In recent years, Jordan has started to implement mining and manufacturing projects which involve large financial investments at a scale never before witnessed by the economy. This required in turn further expansion of the social overhead capital to meet the needs of large-scale projects, thereby reflecting a significant rise in the incremental capital/output ratio.

## Public Finance

Fiscal development was characterised by large increases in both recurrent and development public expenditures, from JD 17 million in the fiscal year 1954/55, to JD 106 million in 1972, and to JD 205 million estimated for 1975.

This also applied to municipal revenues and expenditures which rose from JD 1 million in 1954/55 to JD 13 million in 1975.

This increase in public expenditures was financed almost equally out of the increase in domestic revenues, the increase in external budgetary support, and foreign loans. Foreign assistance and loans constituted about one-half of total public revenues in the years 1973-75.

One of the outstanding features of the fiscal situation after the 1967 war is the increase in absolute terms in Jordan's reliance on foreign budgetary support.

Public finance in recent years also witnessed large expansion in domestic borrowing in the form of treasury bills and development bonds. This took place within the framework of an expanded role exercised by the government and the public sector in various economic and social activities.

The servicing of foreign debt, which remains well within the country's capacity, is increasing in such a manner as might render it burdensome to the national economy. Hence, it is essential to apply a borrowing policy which observes the proportionality between the foreign public debt service and national income and the country's foreign exchange earnings, and ensures the proper utilisation of foreign loans in highly productive areas.

## Population Structure

Population in Jordan is characterised by a relatively high growth rate of 3.5% per annum, and an increasing tendency to settle in the three major cities of Amman, Zarqa and Irbid (about 62% of the population).

This rapid increase resulted in a large proportion of the population under 15 years of age.

Services 44 63  
Total 100 100

On the other hand, such an age structure led to a decline in the economically active population (15-64 years) to almost 38% of the total population. The participation rate in the labour force is 20% of the population, which makes the dependency ratio very high, i.e. 5:1.

Most of the labour force (58%) falls in the age category 19-39 years, and the distribution of the working force among economic activities has developed as follows (in percent):—

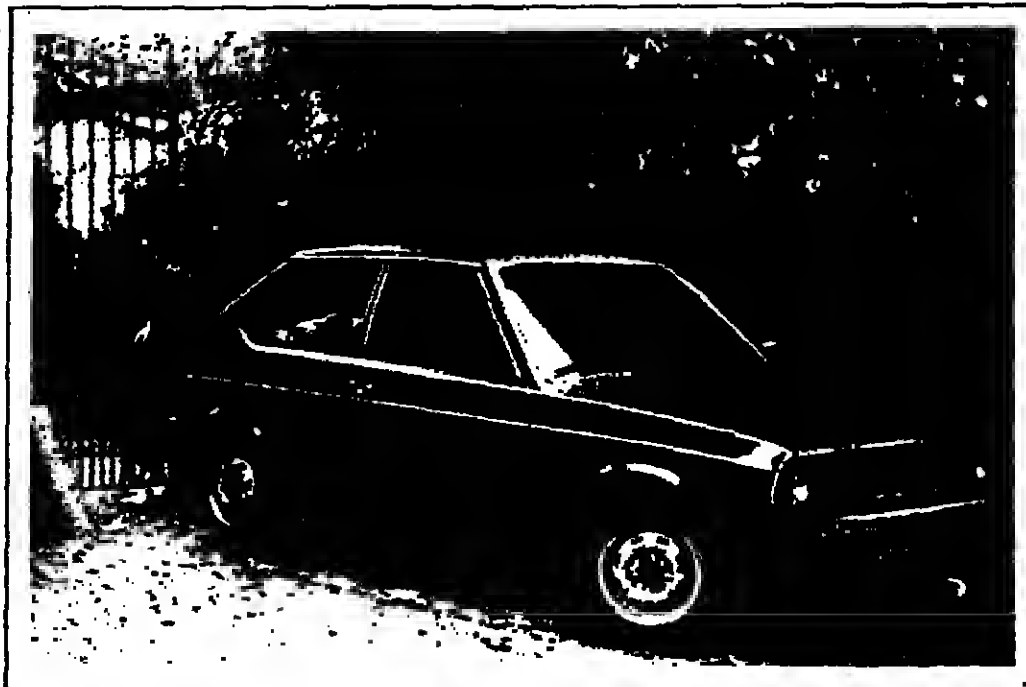
	1961	1975
Agriculture	35	18
Mining, manufacturing, electricity and construction	21	19

This distribution shows a significant change relative to the pattern prevailing 15 years ago.

Jordan's labour force is characterised by low participation by females (about 10%) and low unemployment (less than 2%). Unemployment is concentrated among academic graduates of secondary schools and among university graduates of certain arts subjects.

The labour force is anticipated to increase in the years 1976-80 by 32% of its present level, assuming no change in the social structure. It follows that at least 120,000 persons will become economically active within the next five years.

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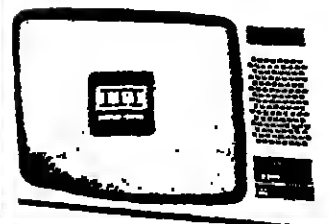
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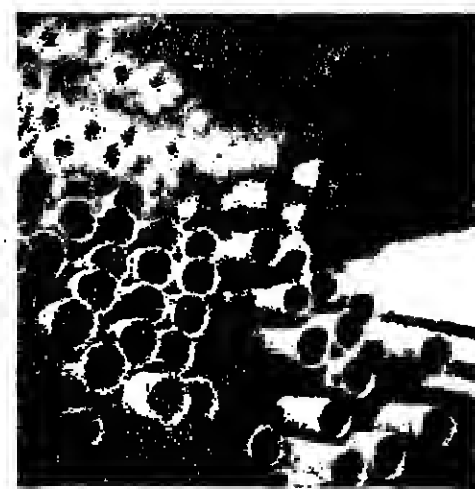
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# Festival of Islam reveals secrets of Bedouin way of life

Exhibition entitled "Nomad Islam Festival, will present two parts, which opened at different and contrasting Muslim Museum of Mankind in societies in Arabia as they exist part of the World of today.



Coffee is served in a bedouin tent.

In the "city" part of the exhibition the architecture and daily life of the ancient and beautiful Muslim city of San'a in Yemen is portrayed. The "nomad" part is concerned with the life and culture of the bedouin, with material collected in particular from Jordan.

The exhibition aims to present the bedouin and their culture in a lifelike manner and evoke the atmosphere of the desert in which they roam seeking pasture and water for their animals.

The bedouin are exceptionally well adapted to their environment, especially in the way they exploit their richest resource—their animals. The hair of camels, sheep and goats is spun and woven to make textiles, the most important of which is the tent in which the people live. The meat and milk is eaten and some milk is preserved as cheese and clarified butter so that it can be eaten all the year round. Animal skins are made into bags for storing food and water, and for carrying water from wells.

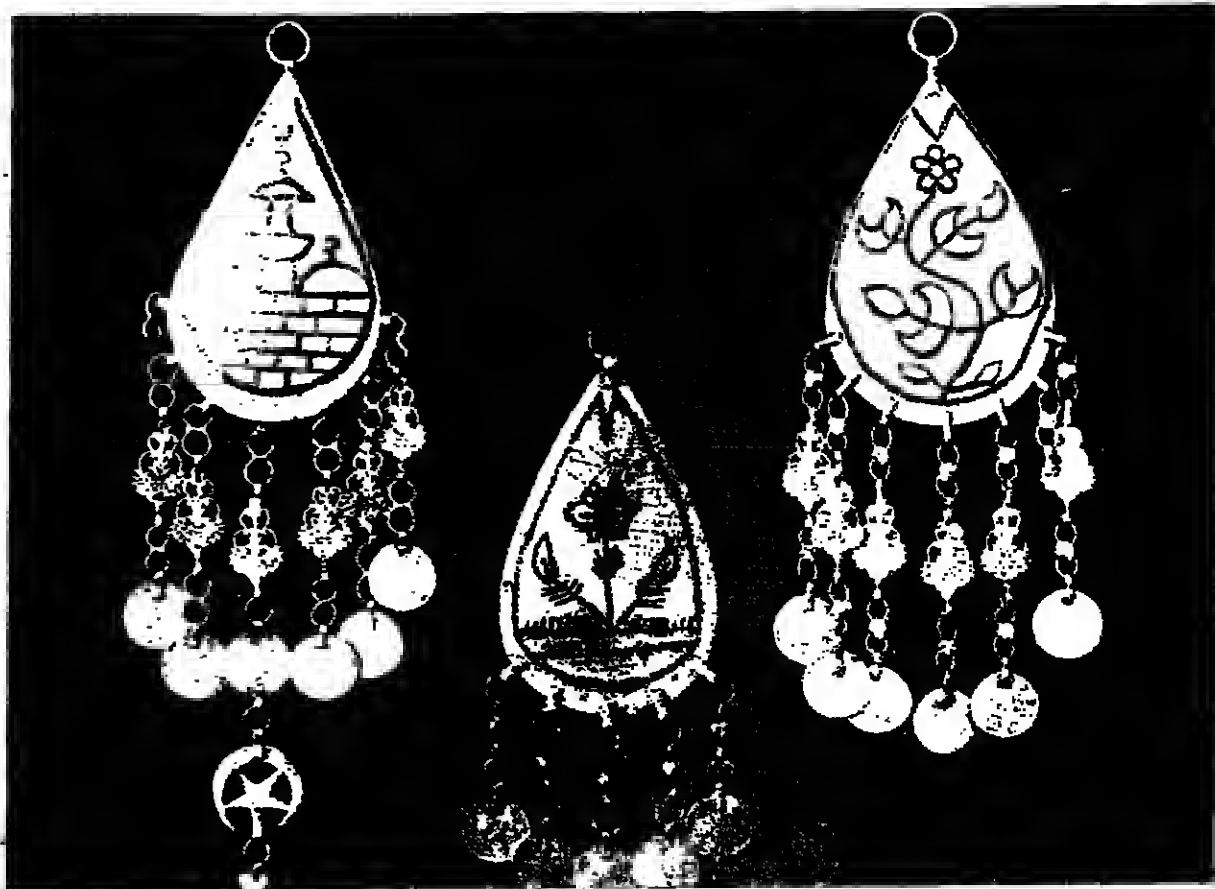
The camel is all important for transporting people and all their possessions from one camp site to another, although motor vehicles are used increasingly. And camel dung is dried and used as

The focal point of bedouin life is the tent woven from goat hair. It is furnished in the traditional manner, with an ornamental dividing curtain separating the men's section, where they serve coffee and entertain guests, and the women's section, where the cooking is done and the entire family sleeps.

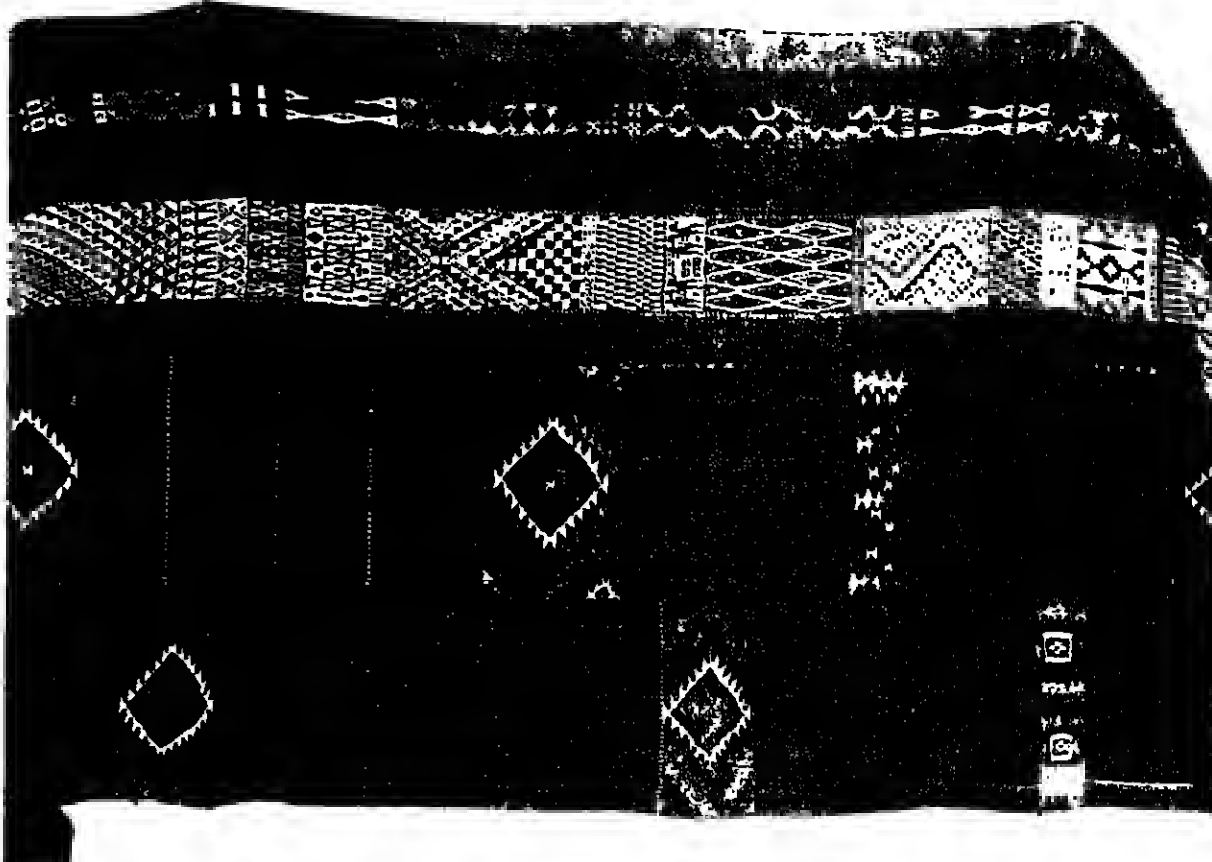
Weaving is very important for the Bedouin, and is entirely the work of women. It is the only developed craft among the bedouin and the only medium for any kind of decorative art among the Jordanian bedouin—although bedouin women in other areas also do embroidery. The most important product of the bedouin loom is the tent cloth.

The bedouin women also weave a number of other articles, many with colourful and intricate patterns. These include storage bags, saddle bags, rugs and camel trappings.

The bedouin cannot produce all the goods they need and have to buy certain foods, utensils, clothing and jewellery in the markets of the towns. Examples are many of the varied and colourful costumes worn by the bedouin women in the Jordan area, as well as the ornate silver jewellery specially made for them by silversmiths in the towns.



Enamelled silver amulets worn by bedouin women. Silversmiths in the towns make ornate silver jewellery specially for the bedouin.



Detail from a curtain 10 metres long, used to separate the men's section of the tent from the part used by the women.

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# Jumbos and world-wide routes for Alia follow soaring profits

By Cliff Bale  
Special to the Jordan Times

Mirroring the general economic upswing that has characterised the Jordanian economy during the past few years, Alia has been making consistent progress in the last three years, and there seems to be no reason why this will not continue for the next decade.

During the first three months of this year, Alia's profits have reached JD 247,000—already fast approaching the total profit for all of last year (JD 333,744).

An average annual growth rate for the duration of Alia's ten-year development plan (1975-84) has been put at 18 per cent. This now seems low. Mr. Ali Ghandour, Alia's soft-spoken chairman, now estimates a growth of 75 per cent for this year alone. Predictions after this are difficult, but are likely to be steadily pointing upwards. Mr. Ghandour said in an interview with the Jordan Times Sunday.

With this growth in mind, it is not surprising that Mr. Ghandour and Alia are thinking big. Future plans include the purchase of Boeing 747 jumbo jets, and the extension of the route network to cover North and South America, West Africa and the Far East.

Alia's growth has come on the wings of the general Middle East economic boom, which coincided with recession in the West. What this meant was a strong 1974 profit of JD 225,841, at a time when most European and American operators were struggling to avoid a drop into the red.

Alia officials emphasise that the boom is only one of the reasons for the spectacular rise. Alia's first profitable year was 1973, before the oil price rises sent such a shudder down Western operators' spines. They are more likely to point to Jordan's economic and political stability, and to the completion of the successful three-year development plan.

This brought business to Jordan at a rate that could only benefit Alia. Freight and passenger transport became a profitable venture, eagerly mastered by the Royal Jordanian Airline.

To cite an example, last year produced a growth in passenger and freight traffic of 56 per cent

and 67 per cent respectively, compared with 1974. Tourist traffic pulled its weight too, for increasingly more people are coming via Jordan to visit the Holy Land. Last year, the number of tour passengers shot up 46 per cent.

Alia is doing its most to ensure it can meet this demand. Last year, three more Boeing 707 jets were added to the existing fleet of seven, and the network was extended to include Bangkok, Baghdad, Geneva and Amsterdam. Rate frequency also increased.

This all added up to an 81 per cent increase in capacity, and an 87 per cent increase in total traffic carried. 1975 was indeed a boom year for the corporation.

Activities have not solely been limited to conventional passenger and freight transport. Eying the possibility of further exploiting the freight market, Ali Ghandour set up Jordan World Airways as a charter freight company.

It is now a prosperous subsidiary, managing a respectable profit of JD 68,000 last year. With its fleet of two Boeing 707s, it is due to start a regular service next month.

The other success story is Arab Wings, Mr. Khaled Bitar's air-taxi service, which is doing equally well. Started in May 1975, it flew 1,055 passengers last year, with a further 637 during the first quarter of this year. To meet rising demand, the company will have a fleet of seven new Learjet planes by the end of the year.

Continued changes have been the hallmark of Alia, and its ten-year development plan has been no exception.

The plan is ambitious, but now within reach because of increasing profits.

It foresees the delivery of five Boeing 747s—two this year, and three in the early 1980s. The purchase of more Boeing 727s is a possibility if they are needed for the shorter Gulf routes.

The jumbo jets will be used for the new long-haul flights. The most important will be the route to New York and Montreal, due to start this autumn.

A route will also link Amman with Nigeria, Senegal and Brazil, extended to Tokyo. This will co-

mplete a veritable world-wide network.

With this increase in traffic, airport facilities must also be improved, and here lies a possible problem. The new Amman International Airport, at present under construction 30 kilometres south of the city is due to open in late 1978. It will cope with the expected increase from then but until 1978 the existing airport must do the job.

The present airport was insufficient, so the runways were extended to take the Boeing 747s and a new arrival building is under construction. This does not allay the fear that bottlenecks are inevitable. Passengers may have to put up with longer waits and more congestion in spite of the introduction of better handling facilities.

The hotel crisis also causes headaches. With a dire shortage of first-class hotels, businessmen and tour operators may be put off Jordan.

Alia is making efforts to solve this problem by participating in the construction costs of new hotels. Holiday Inn has benefited from a 20 per cent local Alia share. This has helped to open one hotel in Aqaba and is helping in the construction of another in Amman.

To achieve its results, Alia puts great emphasis on the staff side of the business. With a steady increase in staff members (38 per cent last year) and successful attempts to improve performance at the Training Centre in Shm-essani, employee productivity has shown a considerable gain.

The problem still exists of staff "emigration" to the higher paying Gulf states. Mr. Ghandour is aware of the gravity of the situation, and sees improved social schemes as the answer. Last year this meant adjustment of pay rates and an additional bonus for employees, and new housing schemes are envisaged for the near future.

To improve the training of pilots, mechanics and air controllers, an Arab Air Academy is to be set up at the existing airport. This will undoubtedly be a valuable addition to air training facilities, available to all airline employees in the Arab World.

The enthusiasm of the staff is

much vaunted by officials as another reason for success, just as advertising is. A total of JD 450,000 was spent on publicity last year, a figure which, according to Dr. Akram Barakat, Director of Public Relations, far exceeds anything spent by any other Arab airline.

Promotion in particular is channelled through Alia's 40 offices abroad, which also double as government tourist offices.

The Middle East is still a relatively young area for airline operators, and as prosperity grows, competition is bound to intensify. A couple of European air operators plan to begin flights to Amman in the near future, and others are likely to follow suit.

This will challenge what some have termed Alia's monopoly of Jordan's airline business. Alia officials point to the large number of operators already serving Amman to refute such accusations.

Competition will be fierce on the new routes, and therefore plans are to fly the North American route in conjunction with Syrian Arab Airways.

Such cooperation with the Syrians is just one factor in moves to merge the two airlines under present integration plans for Jordan and Syria. This process is already underway. Last month, regular flights were inaugurated between major cities in the two countries.

Further stages include the use by the Syrian airline of Alia engineers to service Boeing 727s, the establishment of the Arab Air Academy and the application of identical regulations for employment and civil aviation requirements. The ultimate aim is a complete merger.

Alia has put Jordan on the map as a communications centre, and as long as the economy does not face set-backs such as severe imported inflation, the corporation will continue to enhance Jordan's reputation.

In the words of Mr. Ghandour: "The ambitions of Jordan are great, and Alia will certainly follow suit. I see that Alia will continue to be one of the leading airlines in the area."

This is the measure of Alia's confidence in the future.



Activity for Alia is increasing by leaps and bounds.

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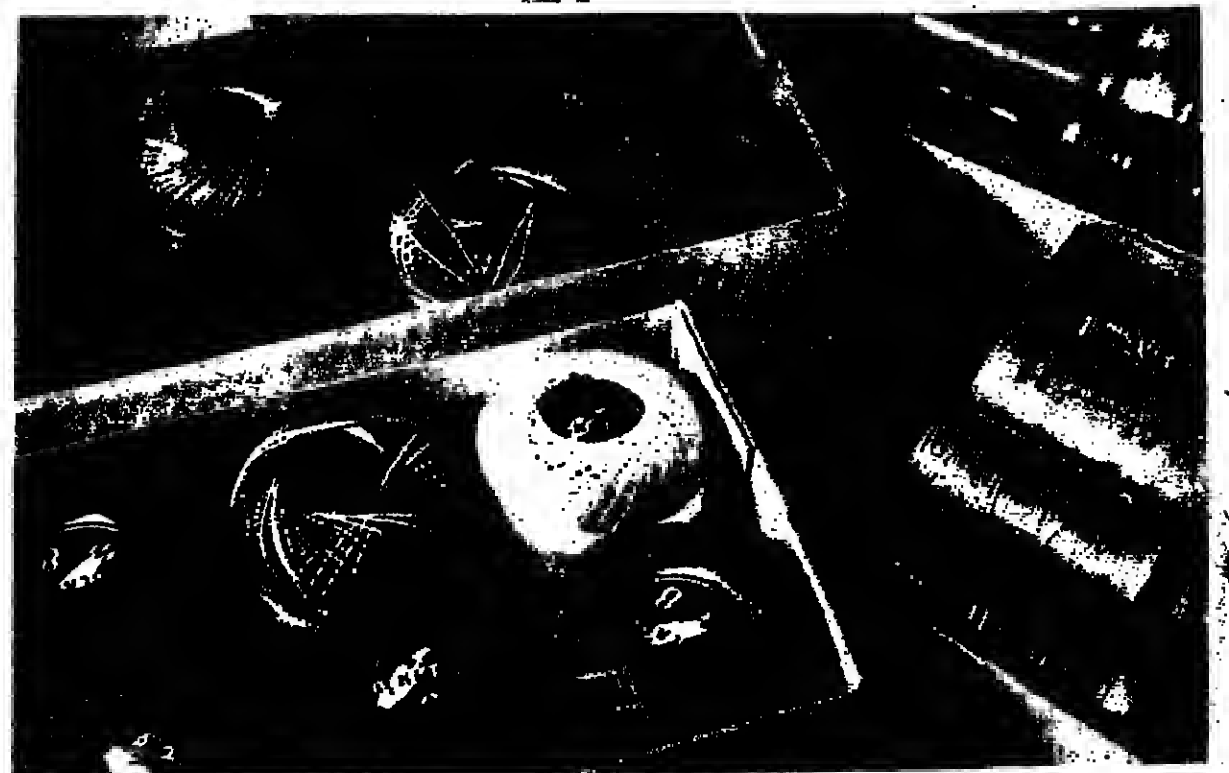
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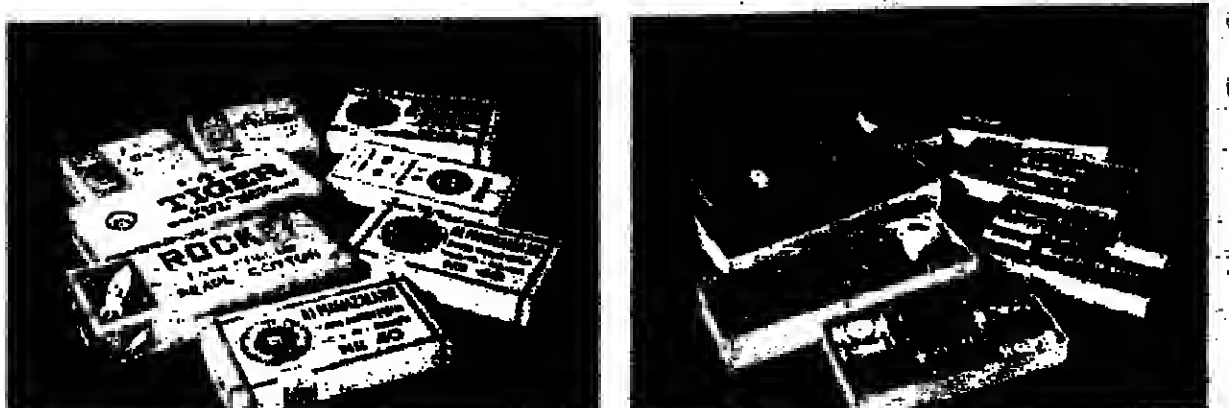
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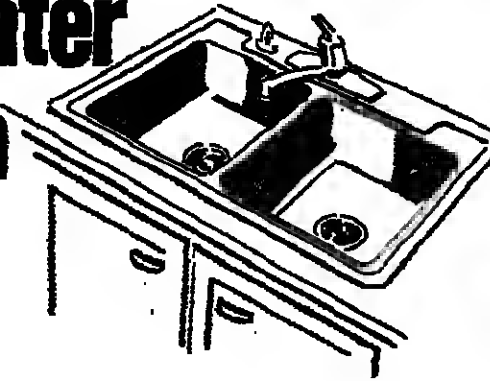
Five issues of premium Development Bonds are currently in circulation, and held to maturity respectively in 1979, 1980, 1982, 1983 and 1984, amounting in aggregate value to JD 24 m. The Bonds, which are growing to importance, have been authorized and issued, as follows:

- 1 — The Bonds are issued in the names of holders; ownership is transferable in accordance with the public Debts Regulations and are acceptable as loan guarantees;
- 2 — The Bonds are issued in units of JD 5 and multiples, and encashable at par on maturity;
- 3 — Tax-free interest earnings are payable in two equal instalments at the rate of 7.5% - 8% per annum except the last issue payable yearly.
- 4 — There is a half-yearly draw for a tax free prize of JD 2,500 and other prizes ranging from JD 500 to JD 50. Excluded from the draw, are Bonds held by the Central Bank of Jordan.
- 5 — Bonds may be purchased and owned by Non-residents of Jordan.
- 6 — Non-residents purchasing Bonds in transferable currency enjoy the option of encashing the value, on maturity, the interest earned and prizes won in either Jordanian currency or in U.S. Dollars at the declared rate of exchange of about US\$ 3.111 per JD.
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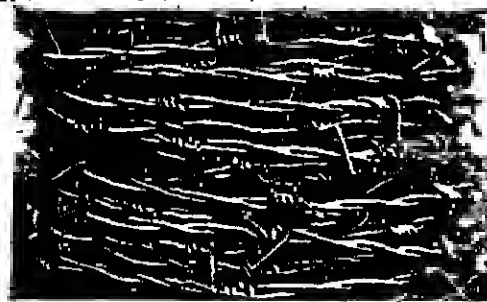
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# Jordan: a vast array of tourist sites for every conceivable taste

an has an abundance of interest to the tourist, ly historical, religious and ological sites, but scenic reational as well.

an, the capital of Jordan, stling industrial, commer-d administrative city; it is ke Rome, on and round ills.

visitors to this busy capi- 750,000 inhabitants, hub ctive developing Kingdom, ey are walking where ey walked for well over ears.

most outstanding eye-cat-jin in Amman is the Great Theatre. Its 6,000 seat ade it the biggest the-el of ancient Syria. It is ed for theatre presentati- folk dancing and other events.

the town centre stands adel which includes a Temple to Hercules and th century Arab Fortress. Nearby is the excellen Archaeological Museum fine collectio of Anti-

imposing Crusader Castle built in the 12th century A.D. and from which one enjoys a magnificent view in all directions especially towards the Dead Sea. There is an interesting Museum in the Castle.

## PETRA

The entrance to Petra is most unusual and dramatic. You pass through a gorge so narrow that the towering cliffs almost meet above your head. The Gorge, or Siq as it is known, suddenly widens at a bend and you find yourself face to face with the spectacular and beautiful Khazneh or Treasury. This huge temple hewn in the solid rock, is unique in the whole world.

Petra and the Biblical name Sela have the same meaning: rock. And rock it is, but rocks of such fantastic forms and shapes as can otherwise only exist in the mind of some surrealist painter like Salvador Dali.

The city of Petra was created by the Arabian Nabataeans and lived its history from 300 B.C. to 500 A.D.

## JARASH

Jarash is the most beautifully preserved Graeco-Roman provincial city in the world. The city as it now stands is principally Roman and was chiefly built in the 1st and 2nd centuries A.D. Some of the finer features are the large elliptical Colonnaded Forum, the two Amphitheatres which could seat 8,000, the Triumphal Arch to the Emperor Hadrian, the Street of Columns whose paving stones still show the chariot wheel-marks, and the impressive Temple of Artemis.

## DESERT CASTLES

Framed to the barrenness of the desert stand the Arab Omayyad

Palaces in all their isolation and captivating beauty, rare treasures of Moslem architecture:

Qasr Mushatta, with its elaborate sculptured ornaments;

Qasr el-Amra, famous for its exceptional wall frescos;

Qasr Kharrana, the imposing fortress;

Qasr el-Azrak, the black basalt castle where Lawrence of Arabia had his headquarters during World War I.

These castles were built in the 8th century A.D. by the Omayyad Caliphs of Damascus. These Arab Rulers preferred the wide open desert to the crowded city life. Although they made their winter headquarters in Damascus they longed for the free life of the desert which was once theirs. They loved hunting, horse breeding and racing and had the castles built as hunting lodges.

## WADI RUM

Two hours after leaving Aqaba and northeast of this city, at Quweira, you turn off the main Desert Highway and drive for about 18 km along the new road toward Wadi Rum, where towering mountains rise right up from the bottom of the valley, as if they had been placed on it instead of rising up out of the earth.

You then mount your horse or colourfully saddled riding camel and set out into this land of haunting beauty. The flat desert turns into towering mountains on both sides with deep canyons in between. Large boulders carry century-old mystic inscriptions. From time to time you will pass camel-mounted bedouins or a boy herding some longhaired black goats. But all the time the fantastic mountains will claim your attention and before you know it you find yourself in front of the Desert Camel Corps Police Fort. At the foot of the Jabal Rum, the Fort rather looks like a lost toy.

Later in the evening, after the flaming sun has set the rocky towers aflame, millions of glittering stars will cover the black of the sky, you will hear the eternal eerie silence of the desert and you will be awed by the idea of the vast and complete emptiness of this desert, stretching all the way to the Arabian Gulf.

## JERUSALEM

This beautiful city is a place of pilgrimage to men of many faiths. As the scene of Christ's ministry, crucifixion, burial and resurrection Jerusalem is the holiest place in Christendom. Before entering the old town by the Damascus Gate, spare some time to look at this fine monument. The Bab-el-Amoud (Gate of the Pillars) was finished in 1537, under Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent. The first impressio is one of strength, but also of grace and balance of masses. Within the old walled city there are countless sites and buildings with historical and religious significance. The Via Dolorosa re-traces the Way of the Cross: from the Pretorium

(where Christ was finally sentenced to death), to the Hill of Calvary, now covered by the splendid domes of the Crusader-built Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Outside the city walls is the Garden of Gethsemane with its ancient olive trees and bright flowers. The beautiful Basilica of the Agony (or Church of the Nations) adjoins the Garden. Above it, rises the Mount of Olives with all its New Testament associations. The views from the Mount are majestic; to the west, the world famous vista of the walled city of Jerusalem, and to the east the great rift of the Jordan Valley. The most striking feature in the old city when viewed thus is the Dome of the Rock with its golden Dome gleaming in the sunlight. This impressive mosque is revered by the faithful of Islam as covering the rock from which the Prophet Mohammed made his miraculous journey to heaven. The Aqsa Mosque is nearby. The narrow and colourful streets of the souk or bazaar in many places resemble tunnels and can provide you with a fascinating morning's exploration and shopping.

## BETHLEHEM AND BEIT-SAHR

Leaving Jerusalem and heading south by a widening mountainous road, you reach, after half-an-hour's drive, Bethlehem, the birthplace of Christ. Here in the Church of the Nativity, built by the Emperor Constantine in the 4th century and rebuilt by the Emperor Justinian two hundred years later, is the site of the stable where Christ was born. The Grotto of the Nativity, as the stable is known, has a simple silver star to mark the traditional place where the manger lay. After Jerusalem this is the most important place of Christian Pilgrimage. In two thousand years ootling much has changed in Jesus' birthplace. Near Bethlehem at the village of Beit-Sahur is the beautiful Shepherd's Field.

## HEBRON

Hebron lies about 30 kms further along the main road from Bethlehem. Hebron is one of the oldest cities in Palestine. It is dominated by one of the most important Moslem shrines, the Ibrahim Mosque, built over a cave in which is the Cenotaph of Abraham. "The Friend of God" is venerated as the First Moslem. The Mosque is a building of great architectural interest. The old village of Hebron and its bazaars are very typical places, where ancient crafts are still carried on in the traditional manner. Most interesting is the hand-blown glass in exquisite shades of turquoise, amethyst and emerald.

## NABLUS, BIREH AND RAMALLAH

Leaving Jerusalem by Mount Scopus, the road leads to Nablus. Sixteen kms after leaving Je-



AQABA... the sea, the sand and the impressive belt of mountains combine to make this resort a favourite at any time of the year.

rusalem are the two towns of Bireh and Ramallah. Ramallah lies 750 meters above sea-level and is situated on top of a hill high enough to overlook the Mediterranean Sea on one side and provide a dominating view of Jerusalem on the other. It is surrounded by vineyards, fig and olive trees and is the summer resort of Palestine.

The mosque in Bireh marks the traditional place where Joseph and Mary came to the conclusion that the child Jesus was no longer in their company, finally finding him with the doctors in the Temple.

Nablus (ancient Neapolis) was built by Emperor Vespasian after A.D. 70, as a rival to Samaria. Towering above Nablus is Mount Gerizim, crowned by the ruins of a Church built by the Emperor Zeo. The Samaritans have their synagogue in Nablus. Their chief treasure as their manuscript of the Pentateuch. On the outskirts of Nablus a small church was built over the famous Jacob's well, where Jesus met the Samaritan woman.

## SEBASTIYEH

The hilltop site of the once famous Sebaste (Sebastiyea) is also near Nablus. It is associated with Alexander the Great. The ruins of Sebaste are of many different origins, from Assyrian to Byzantine and the setting is very impressive. The main features are the Acropolis, the stadium, the Theatre, the Columned Street and the ruined Crusader Church of St. John the Baptist.

## JERICHO

Jericho with its orange groves and orchards claims to be the oldest inhabited city in the world. It has the ideal winter climate and is a popular, winter resort as well as a place of great interest to visitors. The Khirbet El-Mafjar, or Hisham Place as it is commonly known, is a splendid Umayyad Palace built in the 8th century with fine paved courtyards and a bath with beautiful mosaic. Rising from the slopes above

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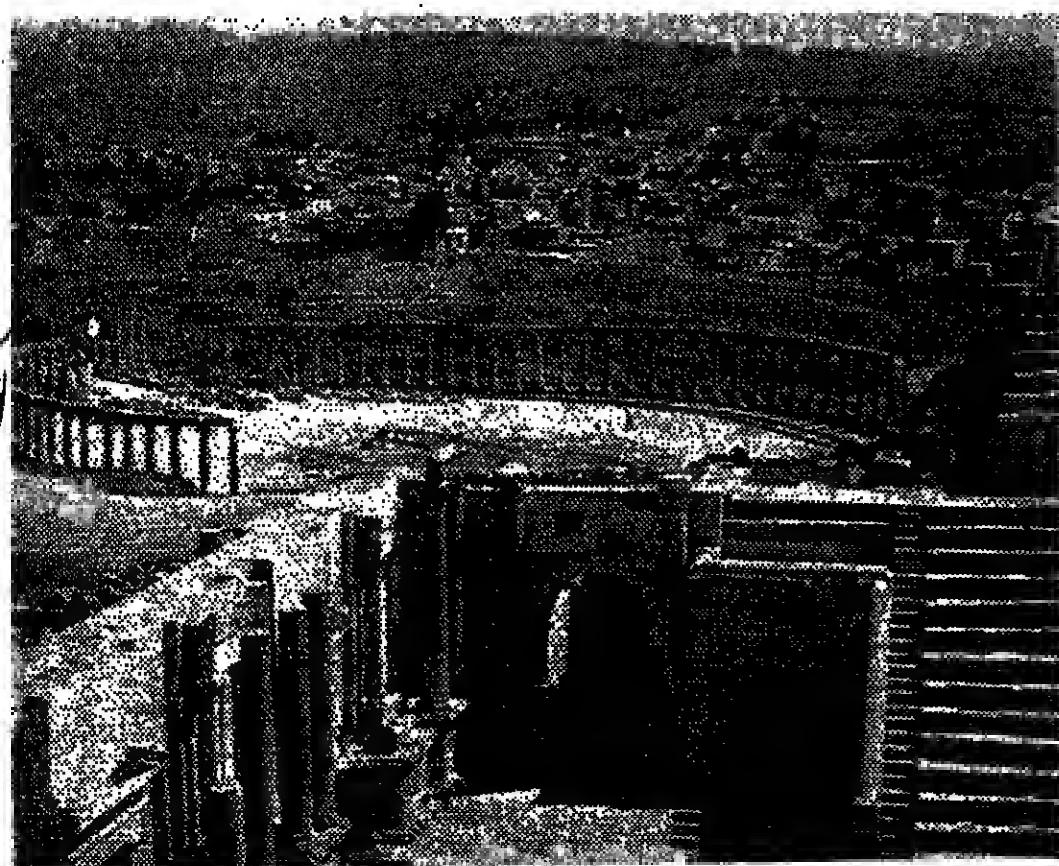
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Karak	13	26	212
Jarash	—	—	53
Madaba	—	—	10
Ramtha	—	—	76
Azrak	12	24	—
Ras el-Naqab	—	—	69
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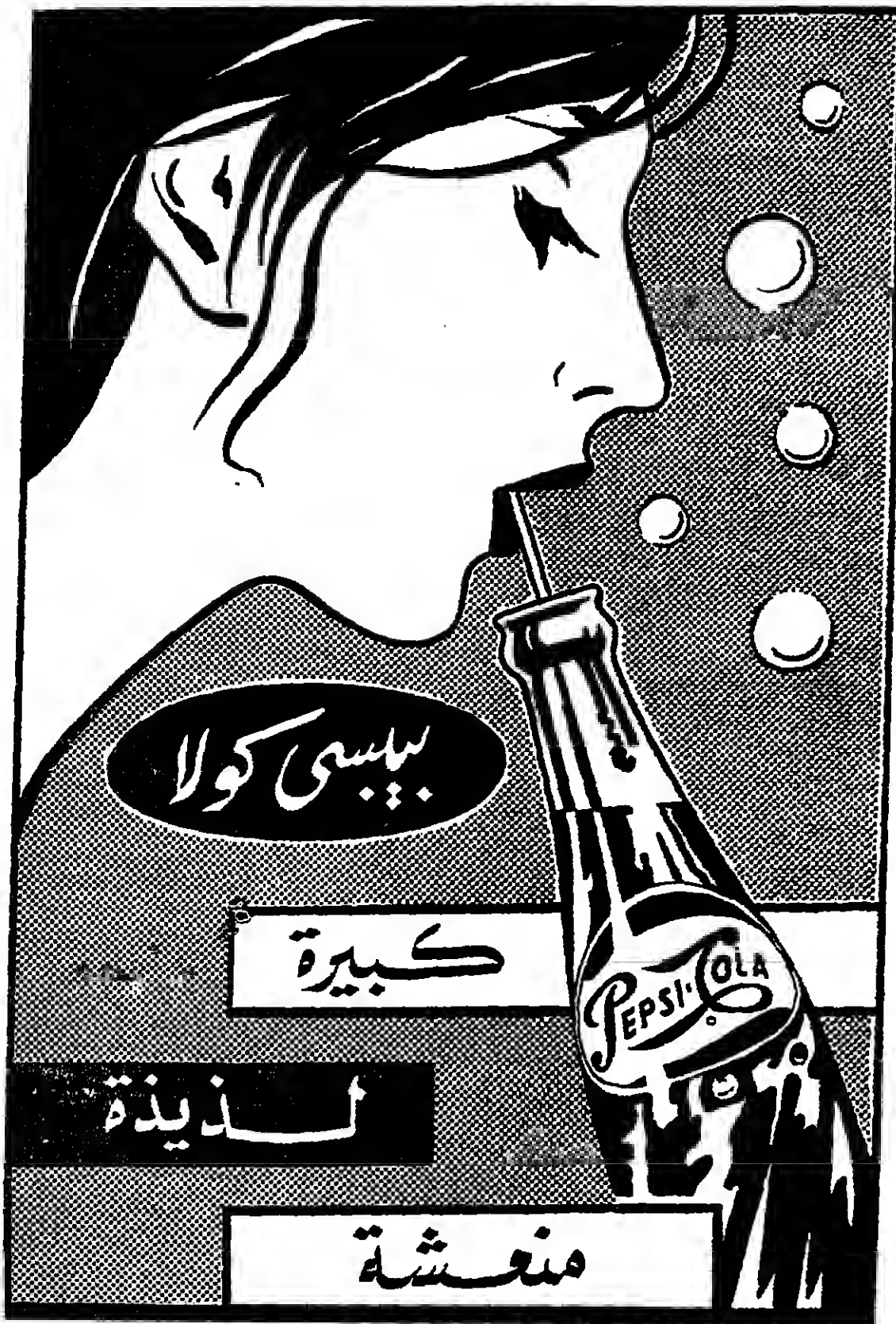
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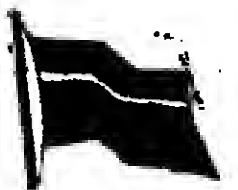
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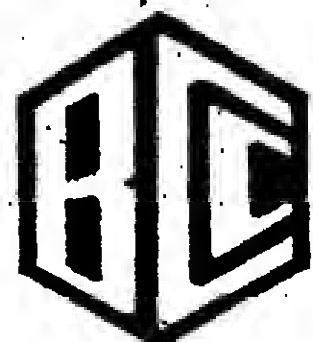
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# Bicentennial boosts colonial wig business

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM) — Again the United States is giving its wig — and Adolph is helping.

Jacoby is a wigmaker — the bicentennial this year that the colonial wig business is booming.

Mr. Jacoby hasn't had business since the bicentennial 32 — the bicentennial of Washington's birthday. Was high then, even General Washington did fact wear a white wig: he powdered his hair (just a dollar bill).

a factory left in New York Mr. Jacoby and his father made wigs since 1919 for men who want to look like Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Adams, or Dolly Madison. That we think they looked

ed synthetic wigs probably the fashion in 1976 American balls already have in the nation's capital. e renter Ruth Sims finds consumers most interested at the glamorous Dolly — coiffured in a white, wig and dressed in a hoop swirling across ballroom

can men who dandy themselves colonial patriots for the nial are choosing. Ben costumes above all other fathers, report American chants. ol Ben never wore a wig. 6 celebrants dandy themselves with shoulder-length gray bald parted in the middle, glasses low on the nose. only bicentennial balls for men or the fancy Versailles

wigs aplenty. Recreated military units of the War for Independence require proper manes for reenactments. The Pentagon ordered several dozen wigs from Mr. Jacoby's company for colonial colour guards at military bases worldwide.

The White House commander-in-chief guard needed wigs. Other nations celebrating America's 200th birthday, such as Australia and Iran, have imported wigs and colonial costumes.

Theatrical plays for the occasion such as "1600 Pennsylvania Avenue," call for old-fashioned coiffures (synthetic, of course).

Over 100 wigs were needed to stage "The Adams Chronicles," a 13-part television series. Spanning 150 years of the Adams family, the show met the difficulties of making familiar figures like Franklin and Jefferson look the historical — or at least popular — conception of them. All the extras had to be wigged, too.

Costume designers called on another thriving wig wizard, Bob Kelly, also of New York, to construct hair pieces made of yak and human hair.

Through the show's first six segments, hair styles changed from wigs to natural hair, reflecting not only fashion, but also the liberation of the colonies from British hair fashions.

A yak hair "Marie Antoinette" piece which towered over a foot high eventually gave way to a tied-back natural red hair of a Thomas Jefferson.

Wig maker Kelly says the modern American eye is unaccustomed to something that is obviously a wig. So in designing dress wigs for men or the fancy Versailles

wigs for women, Mr. Kelly makes lace-front wigs with light ventilation instead of the historically accurate hard-edge wig.

Wigs, in colonial times, often covered a head that had been shaved to cure lice. They combed wealth, too. Even Redcoats were issued wigs and powder.

Never before were gentlemen given such a choice of hair choices — artichoke, pigeon's wing, or she-dragon. The 1700s was a century of wigs for men.

Ladies wore elaborate curls and bouffant, powdered and perfumed. But by the early 19th century,

wigs were worn only by older men, lawyers, and clergymen. With no British about, wigs no longer reigned in fashion. Too much fuss on the frontier.

The best wig makers, or "peru-kers," of natural fibre still flourish in England, France, and Germany. American "combing-made-up" merchants have conquered only the synthetic market.

But the prices haven't gone up much for human or yak hair wigs. Bob Kelly sells a George Washington style for \$275. In genteel days of the 18th century, a head of hair might run \$250.

## Talking turkey the craze in the States

POTATO CITY, Pa. (AP). — There was one wild turkey on hand as 27 human competitors gobbled, whistled, yelped and putted from a chair on the back of a flatbed truck at the 3rd annual Potter County Turkey Calling Contest.

The callers rendered their versions of a turkey "gobble, whistle, yelp and putt," then used any combination in a final performance. Hector, the turkey, was aroused and bewildered by the mating calls and alarm signals he heard.

"He was prancing around with his tail feathers fanned. He wasn't sure what was going on," said Muriel Lindhome, one of the promoters of the event.

The top prize winners are so devoted to the wild turkey that they think it, and not the bald eagle, should be the national bird.

"Benjamin Franklin favoured the wild turkey, and I agree with him," said Rob Keck, a 25-year-old Perry County school teacher after he placed first among Pennsylvanians in calling competition in this north-central Pennsylvania community.

"As far as I'm concerned, there's no greater bird than the turkey," said Tom Stuckey, 22, of Louisville, Ohio, voted top caller from out-of-state.

"They're the greatest game birds on earth, the greatest challenge to hunters, and the gobble itself is just a thrill to hear."

"Franklin once said they could turn as fast as a dog and fly as fast as a goose," said Keck. "And they also have exceptional eyesight."

They can detect any unnatural movement or coloration, and they're intelligent."

Several hundred persons listened outside while three judges sat privately inside a motel room, hearing the calls on a microphone hookup. They're kept isolated so they can judge on sound alone.

"The crowd holds its applause until we have a break. Applause right after the calls would interfere with the judges," said contest chairman Ralph Wentz.

"But there's still a lot of whispering after a particularly good call."

Keck outlined the general turkey calls:

— Gobble: "The mating call of the Tom (male). He uses it in the spring when he's trying to attract them to him."

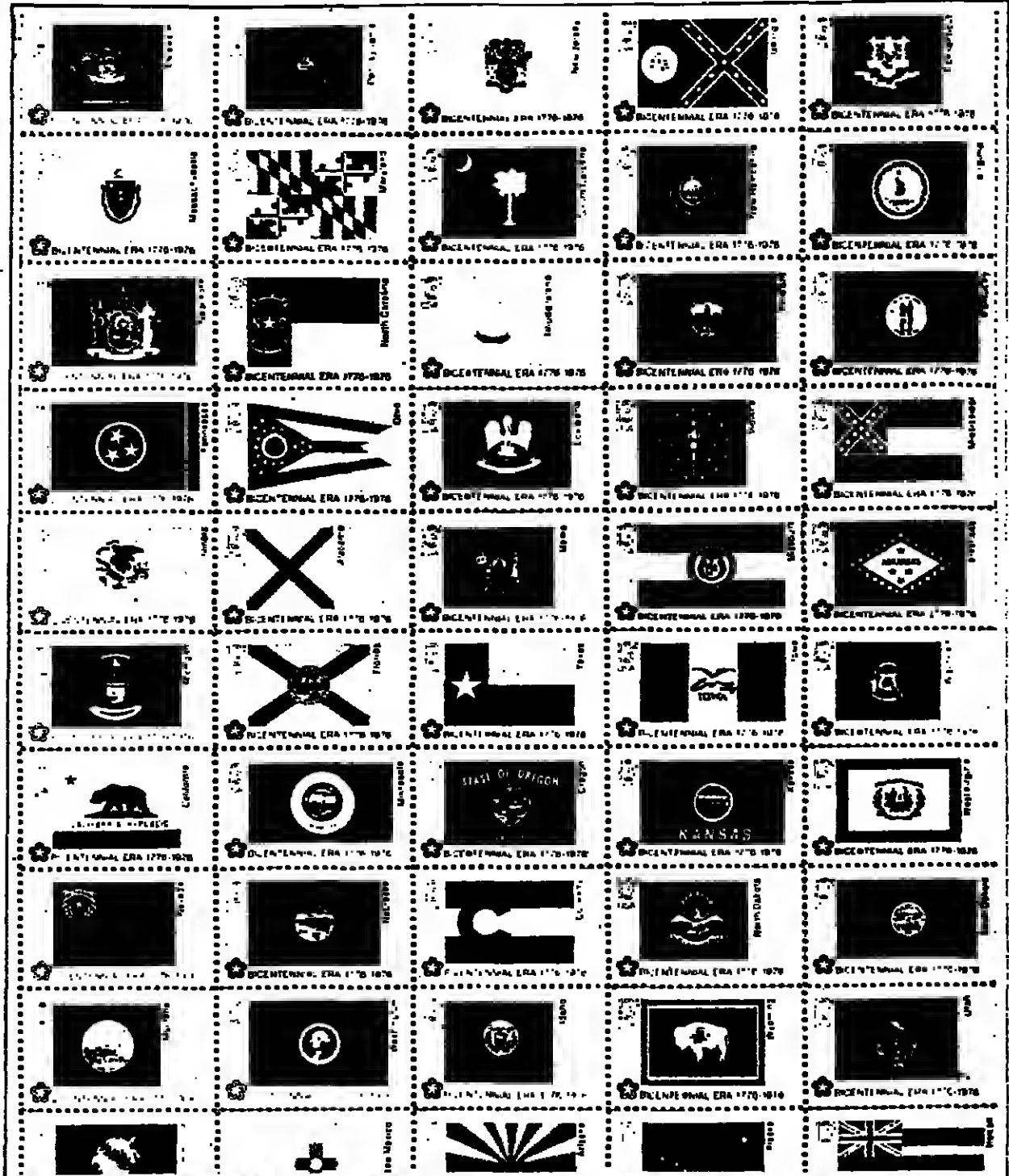
— Whistle: "Very high and shrill, something like the scream of a baby. When turkeys are split apart, they'll use this as their assembly call."

— Yelp: "A double high and low sound, coarse and raspy. It's the most common turkey sound. They'll use it any time of the year for general calls back and forth."

— Putt: "A single sounding note, very abrupt. A turkey's way of saying, 'Where are you,' or 'Are you still there?'"

The hunters prefer wild turkeys, who usually weigh about 17 pounds, to the heavier domestics.

"Delicious," said Stuckey. "The only way I'll eat a supermarket turkey is if I can't get a wild one."



BICENTENNIAL STAMPS — The U.S. Postal Service is honoring the 50 States during the American Bicentennial year with commemorative stamps. Bearing the official flag of each State, the 13-cent stamps are arranged on a sheet in the order of their admission to the Union. Delaware was the first in 1787 and Hawaii the last in 1959.

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12. Spread loosely  
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19. Short-napped fabric  
20. Dine  
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00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam	17.30 Cairo
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45 Damascus (SA)	18.15 Copenhagen, Vienna
00 Bahrain, Bangkok	18.20 Frankfurt
30 Abu Dhabi, Karachi	18.45 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens
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## UNCTAD snatches hesitant last-minute success from jaws of defeat

NAIROBI, May 31 (Agencies) — The fourth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was on the brink of collapse only a few hours before the scheme, designed to stabilise commodity prices at levels "reasonable and just to producers and equitable to consumers," was agreed by consensus at a tense all-night final plenary session.

### Turkey, Greece to resume Aegean talks

ANKARA, May 31, (R). — Turkey and Greece have decided to resume talks on dividing the oil and mineral riches of the Aegean Sea and rights to air corridors over it, the Turkish Foreign Ministry said today.

Negotiators from both countries will meet in the Swiss capital of Berne on June 19-20 for a second round of discussions begun last January.

Turkish sources were not hopeful of swift progress towards resolving an issue which has split the two countries as bitterly as their dispute over Cyprus.

At stake are the still largely uncharted seabed resources. Turkey claims that the Anatolian continental shelf extending far into the sea gives it exclusive territorial exploitation and exploitation rights.

The Greek government maintains that the 3,049 Greek islands, some within sight of the Turkish mainland, dotted round the Aegean give it the same privileges. The foreign ministers of both countries agreed during a meeting in Denmark this month that efforts should continue to reach a bilateral solution.

The fourth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was on the brink of collapse only a few hours before the scheme, designed to stabilise commodity prices at levels "reasonable and just to producers and equitable to consumers," was agreed by consensus at a tense all-night final plenary session.

The looming disaster was narrowly averted when a small group of ministers of developed and developing countries — including the United States, West Germany, Britain and France — hurriedly got together near midnight as telephone cables went glowing red between Nairobi, European capitals and Washington.

The key issue was a proposal to create a common fund to back up commodity agreements as part of the integrated programme. The resolution adopted in the early morning hours provided for "steps (to) be taken... towards the negotiation of a common fund," and stipulated that a "negotiating conference" be called by next March.

The United States, West held out against the common fund, finally eased their stand somewhat but made it clear in explanatory statements to the final plenary session that although they were to take part in preparatory talks, on commodity agreements as well as on the common fund, they had not committed themselves to taking part in formal negotiations on the fund.

At an emergency meeting of the nine Common Market countries, Britain and West Germany were criticised for attempting to break ranks with the community, informed sources said.

Dutch Development Cooperation

Minister Jan Pronk played a prominent part in the diplomatic manoeuvring to prevent a potential last minute clash between rich and poor countries over a joint statement by the United States, Britain, West Germany and Japan which was leaked to the conference. It emphasised that the four felt under no obligation to take part in a negotiating conference on the fund.

At the plenary session, Mr. Pronk pledged full support for the agreed resolution on the integrated commodities programme on behalf of 16 industrial nations.

They were Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden and Turkey.

France, in a separate statement, said it too approved the resolution, and noted that it had been working towards consensus throughout the conference.

In a roll-call ballot, U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's proposal for an international resources bank (IRB) was rejected.

The resources bank, designed to channel private investment into high cost projects in developing countries, was the centrepiece of Dr. Kissinger's policy speech to UNCTAD on May 6 at the end of an African tour.

A final compromise on the IRB was worked out discreetly in Paris eight days ago by senior officials from the United States, Britain, Japan, France, the Netherlands and Norway conference sources said. It involved concessions to the "77" in exchange for approval of the American proposal.

Top Third World negotiators gave assurances here that the developing countries would abstain en bloc in a vote over the scheme allowing it to be carried, a knowledgeable official said. But the Paris scenario failed because of an unpredictable African "revolt." The IRB was sacrificed in exchange for African acceptance of the commodity deal.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Charles Robinson, who admitted he had a telephone talk with Mr. Kissinger at the height of last night's crisis, took some consolation from the high number of abstentions — 44 — and said the IRB would no doubt be discussed in the "north-south dialogue" in Paris, which has been given a new lease of life as a result of the UNCTAD-IV success.

The Secretary General of UNCTAD, Mr. Gamani Corea, is to convene a negotiating conference open to all member states on a common fund not later than March, 1977.

Preparatory talks on agreements on individual products are to take place between September this year and February 1978. Negotiating conferences on specific commodities are to be concluded by the end of 1978.

The commodities proposed for inclusion in the integrated programme are bananas, bauxite, cocoa, coffee, copper, cotton, hard fibres, iron ore, jute, manganese, meat, phosphates, rubber, sugar, tea, tropical timber, tin and vegetable oils.



COD MEN — Icelandic Foreign Minister Agustinsson (back to camera) and British Foreign Secretary Mr. Crosland (right) are seen before their cod war talks in Oslo Monday. (AP wirephoto).

## U.K., Iceland hold cod war talks in Oslo

OSLO, May 31 (AFP). — The foreign ministers of Britain and Iceland began talks here today aimed at solving the seven-month-long fishing dispute between the two countries.

Anthony Crosland of Britain and Einar Agustinsson met at the guest residence of the Norwegian government, whose Foreign Minister, Knut Frydenlund, has played a key role in bringing the two sides together.

Observers here said that the two parties were close to agreement and that they saw little fear of the talks breaking down.

"Neither London nor Reykjavik would have accepted the Oslo meeting unless they were certain to reach an agreement," a diplomatic source said.

Today's meeting followed yesterday's withdrawal by Britain of its half-dozen frigates protecting British trawlers fishing in Iceland's unilaterally-declared 200-mile off-shore limit.

### Marcos starts Soviet visit

MOSCOW, May 31 (AFP). — President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines arrived here today for an eight-day official visit during which he was expected to open diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and sign a trade agreement.

Mr. Marcos, the first Philippine head of state to visit the Soviet Union, flew in from Khabarovsk, north of Vladivostok, where he spent the night. His wife, who visited the USSR four years ago, flew in from Rome.

Talks with Soviet leaders were due to start tonight in the Catherine Room in the Kremlin, and observers said discussion would centre on international issues.

On arriving, Mr. Crosland was reticent, saying only:

"The important thing for Britain is to get a good and honourable agreement."

Mr. Agustinsson said he expected the talks to continue tomorrow.

Observers said that the best for future negotiations would be the unofficial proposals put forward by Mr. Crosland a week ago during the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) foreign ministers' meeting in Oslo.

They believe that Britain will be content to keep a smaller trawling fleet inside the disputed waters claimed by Iceland.

### Kirchschlager, Shah confer in Tehran

TEHRAN, May 31 (R). — Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlager and the Shah of Iran review bilateral relations and international issues at Niavaran Palace, the Shah's official residence, here today.

The foreign ministers of the two countries attended the talks. Kirchschlager arrived yesterday for a five-day state visit.

At a banquet last night, the Shah praised Austria's "positive national centre for peace and understanding."

Dr. Kirchschlager said Iran was playing an excellent role at the United Nations and at the discussions in Paris on energy and materials known as the "north south dialogue."

Dr. Kirchschlager conferred later today with Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda and Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Khatami.

## Anti-PLO vote for ILO meet surprises observers

GENEVA, May 30 (Agencies) — By a hairsbreadth vote, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) last night refused to grant the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) observer status at the World Conference on Unemployment starting here on June 4 to the surprise of many observers.

The secret vote went against the Palestinians by 24 to 23, with one abstention and three blank ballots. Four African delegates were absent.

Opponents of PLO admission, notably the United States, said there was no justification for Palestinian presence at a conference on "purely technical problems." The PLO's supporters, on the other hand, held that there were employment problems "in Palestine" as in other countries.

The PLO was granted observer status at last year's annual assembly here of the ILO by an overwhelming vote mainly of Arab, African, Asian and Communist countries, overriding western demands that the Palestinians first "renounce their aim of destroying Israel." The U.S. and Israeli delegates walked out in protest.

Observers believed the PLO supporters could probably muster a similar majority at the unemployment conference.

After last night's ballot against admitting the PLO some Arab and Asian delegates complained that governing body chairman Philip Cook of Australia refused to allow them time for consultations to arrange for deputies to vote in place of the four absent African countries.

But Mr. Cook overruled calls for a new vote, saying that dele-

gates failed to raise this issue before the ballot took place.

Mr. K.K. Breckenridge of Sri Lanka, speaking on behalf of PLO backers, said that since the Palestinians were allowed to attend the ILO annual assembly they should also be able to participate in the unemployment conference which was taking place concurrently.

Mr. Marian Naszkowski of Poland said the four Communist state members of the governing body considered it just and logical that the PLO, which already had observer status in the United Nations and many other international organisations, should be admitted to the unemployment conference.

### Martha Mitchell dies of cancer

NEW YORK, May 31 (AFP). — Mrs. Martha Mitchell, 57, ex-wife of former Attorney General John Mitchell, died in hospital here today after being admitted urgently a few hours earlier.

Mrs. Mitchell had been suffering from spine cancer for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell were divorced in 1973 and Mrs. Mitchell recently sued her ex-husband for \$36,000 in unpaid alimony.

Mr. Mitchell was tried and convicted for his part in the Watergate cover-up scandal.

As Mrs. Mitchell was being admitted to hospital, her lawyer described her as hopeless, penniless and friendless, and said she had even been unable to pay her electricity bills.

Mrs. Mitchell made a name for herself through her outspoken and unconventional comments on political events in Washington.

## King Hussein launches five-year plan

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Nasser Al Nuwais, Deputy Director of Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development, asked all Arab and developed countries and specialised bodies to extend their support to Jordan to implement its promising plan.

Other speakers from the French prime minister's office, the EEC, Nationalist China, Greece, UNICEF, the World Food Programme and the Arab Industrial Research Centre all expressed their desire to cooperate in helping Jordan fulfill the goals of its development programme.

At the end of Monday's session, the conference formed two committees:

- The Economic Committee, headed by Dr. M. S. Nabulsi, Jordanian Central Bank Governor;
- The Social Committee, headed by Mr. Issam Ajlouni, Minister of Labour.

The two committees will meet as of 9:00 a.m. Tuesday.

In a related development, King Hussein will open the Jordan Development Exhibition of industrial goods at the University of Jordan at 4:00 p.m. Tuesday.

## Syria ready for conciliation talks

(Continued from page 1)

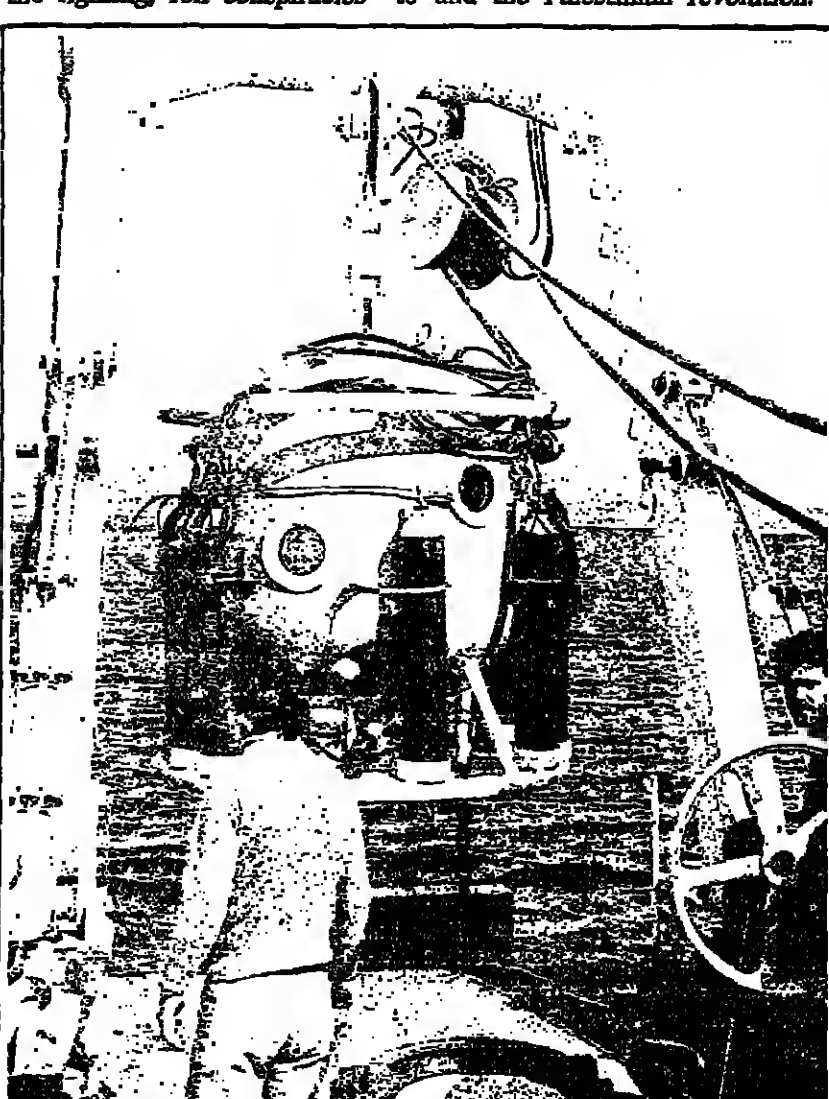
Arab solidarity apart," Mr. Iskander said.

Questioned about Libyan efforts to reconcile Syria and Iraq, Mr. Iskander said Arab solidarity was Syria's strategy.

On the situation in Lebanon, the minister said Syria wanted to stop the fighting, foil conspiracies to

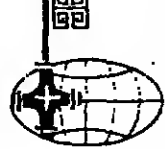
partition the country, protect the Palestinian revolution and help the Lebanese people socially, economically and politically.

He declared: "Those who talk about what they call the Syrian 'invasion of Lebanon' are those who agreed to be a desperate tool for the enemy, betraying Lebanon and the Palestinian revolution."



Trainee divers aboard the converted barge 'Deep Diver 1' on Loch Linnhe in Scotland gain experience in manoeuvring the diving bell as a preliminary to a deep dive. This is the first mixed-gas, deep diving training system in the UK which is not shore-based. Sixteen young men will practice diving to depths of beyond 90 metres — where a diver's body is subjected to 30 times the pressure under which the ordinary man lives and works.

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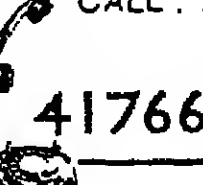
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